

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXI.—NEW SERIES, No. 795.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23, 1861.

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SOCIETY for the LIBERATION of RELIGION from STATE-PATRONAGE and CONTROL.

Individuals wishing to support the Society by becoming Annual Subscribers, or otherwise contributing to its funds, are requested to address their communications to "THE SECRETARY, 2, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street, London," and to make remittances payable to Wm. EDWARDS, Esq., the Treasurer.

All Annual Subscribers of not less than Half-a-Guinea are entitled to receive the Society's journal, "THE LIBERATOR," monthly.

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Secretary.

THE VOTE by BALLOT SOCIETY.

MEMBERS—all Subscribers of One Shilling and upwards yearly. Friends are requested to agitate in the provinces.

Applications for Petitions, Tracts, and Lectures, to be sent to the undersigned, by whom Subscriptions will be received.

JOHN F. BONTENS, Honorary Secretary.

Office—5, Guildhall Chambers, London, E.C.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL, near HAMPSTEAD.

The NEXT ELECTION will occur in APRIL, when THIRTY CHILDREN will be admitted.

Forms of application may be obtained at the Office. All papers must be sent in before the 1st March.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Office, 32, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE, JOHN ANDERSON.

The Committee of the BRITISH and FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY having obtained a writ of habeas corpus for bringing JOHN ANDERSON, the Fugitive Slave, from Canada to this country, beg to APPEAL to the friends of humanity for CONTRIBUTIONS towards the expenses incidental to his defence, in order to save him from being given up to those who have declared that, if surrendered, he will be roasted to death by a slow fire.

DONATIONS will be gratefully received by the Treasurer, G. W. Alexander, 40, Lombard-street, or by either of the following members of the committee:—Josiah Forster, Tottenham; Henry Sterry, 2, Finsbury-circus; Joseph Cooper, 12, Laurence Pountney-lane, London; and also by the Secretary, L. A. Chamerovzow, 27, New Broad-street, T.C.

CHRISTIAN BLIND RELIEF SOCIETY.

The Committee of this Society earnestly APPEAL for AID. There are at present upwards of two hundred pensioners on the funds, but it is the anxious desire of the Committee to raise this number to one thousand before the close of 1861. There are several thousands of utterly destitute blind persons in this country, who, from other afflictions in addition to their blindness, or from having lost their sight late in life, are quite unable to earn their daily bread; it is on behalf of such as these the Society asks for HELP.

The mode of administering relief is by pensions of Half-a-Crown per week, or by temporary relief of 5s or 2s. 6d. per month, until they can be placed permanently on the 2s. 6d. per week list, which is accomplished by rotation. The Society is desirous of extending relief, regardless of creed or denomination, to every blind person of good moral character, who shall possess the necessary qualifications—BLINDNESS and WANT.

A SUBSCRIBER of One Guinea per annum has the privilege of nominating a pensioner, who will be immediately placed on the funds, if found to be a proper object of relief.

A DONATION of Ten Guineas constitutes a LIFE SUBSCRIBER.

SUBSCRIPTIONS or DONATIONS will be received by the London and Westminster Bank, and its branches, or by H. E. Gurney, Esq. (Overend, Gurney, and Co.), Lombard-street, President of the East London Auxiliary; George Gurney Fox, Esq., 14, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate, President of the Parent Society.

DONATIONS or SUBSCRIPTIONS of a Guinea and upwards will be acknowledged monthly in the "Nonconformist," and also in the "Times."

Reports and all information may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Mr. Cox, 100, Borough-road, S.

HON. SECRETARIES.

Mr. COX.

Mr. CLARK, 18A, John Street, Stepney, E.

Mr. WATSON, 3, Bartholomew Lane, E.C.

WANTED, for Singapore, a SALES-WOMAN, MILLINER, and SUPERINTENDENT of DRESSMAKING—a Lady of some experience, and one accustomed to a first-class business. Engagement for three years. Salary liberal. A Dissenter preferred.

Apply personally, or by letter, stating nature of last occupation, age, &c., to Crescens Robinson and Co., 79, Upper Thames-street, City, E.C.

WANTED, by a respectable middle-aged PERSON, with several years' good character, a SITUATION to ATTEND to an Elderly or Invalid LADY, or any Place of Trust.

Address, E. D., 4, Albert-terrace, London-road, S.

WANTED, in a small family in the country, a respectable SERVANT of ALL WORK. Good character required.

Address, K, Mr. Youngman's, Maldon, Essex.

£5,000 OF TRUST MONEY will be READY TO BE ADVANCED the early part of February on GOOD FREEHOLD SECURITY, at Five per Cent. The neighbourhood of Southampton preferred.

Apply to James Blatch, Esq., care of Mr. C. R. Nelson, 25, Bouverie-street, London.

A YOUNG LADY, accustomed to Tuition, wishes for a RE-ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS in a Family or School after the Christmas recess. She is well qualified to instruct in French, English, Music, and Drawing. Unexceptionable references can be given.

Address, A. B., 6, High-street, Camberwell.

SAMUEL T. EVANS, Draper, Ottery St. Mary, Devon, has a VACANCY for a FEMALE ASSISTANT. A member of a Christian Church preferred.

TO DRAPERS and CLOTHIERS.—WANTED, in a Dissenter's family, an active and obliging YOUNG MAN; also a Junior about Eighteen years of age as IMPROVER.

Apply, stating age, reference, and salary, to M. S. M. Allen, Draper, Buckingham.

TO DRAPERS and WHOLESALE HOUSES.—A YOUNG MAN of experience and Christian principles desires a position as MANAGER or otherwise.

Apply, by letter only, J. D. T., 3, Manchester-square, London, W.

TO GROCERS and BAKERS.—Separate or united.—WANTED, by a respectable YOUNG MAN, a SITUATION. Can be well recommended.

Apply, T. U., Post-office, Southend.

TO GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a respectable, steady, and active YOUNG MAN in the above trade. He will be expected to conform to the rules of the family. A Dissenter preferred.

Address, Charles Mather, Newbury, Berks, stating age, salary, and references.

EDUCATION at CHRISTCHURCH.—The Rev. J. FLETCHER receives TWELVE YOUNG GENTLEMEN into his Family to Educate. There will be a VACANCY for ONE PUPIL at the end of the quarter ending March 25.

A Prospectus forwarded on application.

A SOUND and Liberal Education for the SONS of TRADESMEN upon moderate terms is guaranteed at ANGLESEA HOUSE, St. Mary Cray, Kent.

Apply for a circular, containing all necessary information, to Mr. Atkins.

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EDUCATION for YOUR DAUGHTERS, by the WIFE of a Congregational Minister, assisted by Eminent Professors.

For terms, address, Z., care of Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, SLOUGH.

Conducted by Mr. VERNY.

Sound Education on moderate terms, in a healthy locality, eighteen miles from town.

Full Particulars promptly supplied.

EDUCATION.—SEASIDE.—DOVER.

The Rev. MARTIN REED, LL.D., assisted by Two Resident Tutors, University Graduates, RECEIVES TWENTY-FIVE PUPILS.

References, &c., on application.

RE-OPEN, January 29th.

GUILDFORD HOUSE SCHOOL, near Birmingham.

Conducted by Mr. F. EWEN, assisted by competent Masters in every department.

The course of study is comprehensive, and adapted to the University Examinations as well as to the requirements of business. The situation is elevated and healthful; the playground large and open.

School will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, Jan. 29, 1861.

HOWARD HOUSE ACADEMY, THAME, OXON.

Conducted by Mr. J. MARSH, assisted by English and French Resident Masters.

The course of instruction pursued in the above Establishment has been eminently successful under the present Principal for Twenty Years.

The training is especially adapted to prepare Pupils for Mercantile pursuits, including Latin, French, Drawing, Music, and Superior Penmanship. Mr. Marsh's pupils prepared the Finest Specimens of Penmanship and Drawing in the World's Exhibition of 1861. See report of "London Illustrated News." References may be made to the Rev. Dr. Hoby, Twickenham; Rev. J. Dorey, Edmonton; Rev. C. Vine, Birmingham; Rev. P. Cornford, Luton; Rev. W. Mont, M.A., Cambridge; W. Johnson, Esq., F.R.A.S., Leicester; and Parents of Pupils in all the Midland Counties.

Terms, inclusive, Twenty-two Guineas per annum under Twelve years of age; above Twelve years, Twenty-four Guineas. This sum includes Tuition, Books, and Washing. Latin, French, Music, Two Guineas each.

N.B.—Ten Acres of Private Cricket Ground.

WEST OF ENGLAND DISSENTERS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, TAUNTON.

PRINCIPAL—Rev. W. H. ORLIFITH, B.A.

The Pupils of this Institution will RE-ASSEMBLE on JANUARY 24th instant.

For terms and particulars apply to the Secretary, Rev. J. S. Underwood, Taunton.

EDUCATION—SOUTH COAST.

HEATHFIELD HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, PARKSTONE, midway between Poole and the rising watering place, Bournemouth.

This Establishment, conducted by Rev. Walter Gill, with the help of competent masters, will reopen on January 23rd, 1861.

Parkstone, December 24, 1860.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT, THAME, OXON.

Conducted by Miss NICHOLLS, who is

Assisted by experienced Masters and well-trained Teachers.

The situation is exceedingly healthy; and every attention is paid to the comfort, happiness, and improvement of her Pupils.

French, Drawing, Music, and Singing, on the usual terms.

The School will RE-OPEN on January 21.

SHIRELAND HALL, BIRMINGHAM.

THE REV. T. H. MORGAN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

Shireland Hall is situated in an elevated and healthy locality, surrounded by fields, about two miles from the town. The adjacent cricket and play-grounds are spacious. Eleven of Mr. Morgan's Pupils have passed the Oxford Examinations, and two have matriculated at the London University. The Committee of the Birmingham Scholastic Institution for Sons of Ministers confide to Mr. Morgan's care the Pupils whose education they promote.

Will RE-OPEN JANUARY 31.

MRS. ROBERT THEOBALD'S BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, No. 12, Bentinck-terrace, Regent's-park, will be RE-OPENED on Wednesday, January 23.

While Mrs. Theobald's aim will be to educate her young friends in all usual accomplishments, she will not overlook the grace of companionship, and the requirements of their future home life.

Terms, with references to many former Pupils, and to parents of present pupils, on application.

An Assistant Pupil, not under Sixteen, required.

KING-STREET, LEICESTER.

The Misses MIALZ receive a limited number of YOUNG LADIES for BOARD and EDUCATION. The best Masters are engaged for French, German, Music, Singing, and Deportment.

References—Rev. G. Legge, LL.D., Leicester; John Kershaw, Esq., Glossop, near Manchester; W. Sunderland, Esq., Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford; and Edward Miall, Esq., London.

Terms and full particulars on application.

The ensuing quarter will commence on the 22th of January.

MILL-HILL SCHOOL, HENDON, MIDDLESEX.

HEAD MASTER AND CHAIRMAN.

The Rev. W. FLAVEL HENDERALL, M.A., Ph.D.

Assisted by a Staff of Eminent Masters.

Terms, for Boys under Eleven, Forty Guineas; above that age, Fifty Guineas.

Prospectuses on application to the Head Master, or resident Secretary, at the school; or the Honorary Secretary, at Founder's Hall, within a mile.

The FIRST SESSION of 1861 will COMMENCE on WEDNESDAY, January 30.

THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq., Treasurer.

ALGERNON WELLS, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

Rev. THOMAS REES, Resident Secretary.

SYDENHAM.—PERRY-HILL HOUSE SEMINARY.

Principal—Mrs. J. W. TODD.

This Establishment offers a thorough education in English, French, German, Italian, Music, Painting, &c. The more advanced classes are conducted on the Collegiate System, and are exercised in Latin, Mathematics, Natural and Moral Science, and in the higher departments of Composition in different Languages, and on various questions in Biblical and Modern Literature. The entire course of instruction is graduated and adapted to the diversified capabilities of the pupils. No efforts are spared to render their studies matters of attraction and the object constantly sought is the development and culture of their respective mental energies, and the formation of their characters on the basis of intelligent religious conviction without reference to any sectarian peculiarity. The Domestic arrangements are such as to secure the supervision and comfort of a Christian home. The mansion is most healthfully and pleasantly situated, and in a position to command all the advantages supplied by THE PALACE OF ART. Provision is made for the reception of Ministers' daughters on greatly reduced terms.

REFERRERS.—The Parents of Pupils; Mrs. C. L. B. and Dr. Burns, Paddington; the Rev. Dr. Thomas, Pinner; Dr. Evans, Scarborough; T. Winter, Bristol; W. Walling, Halifax; Thomas Mann, Esq., General Register Office, Somerset House; D. Pratt, Esq., Bolt-court, &c.



THE VALE ACADEMY, RAMSGATE.

Mr. JACKSON'S PUPILS will RE-ASSEMBLE on MONDAY, the 23rd inst.

COLLEGE HOUSE ACADEMY, SOUTH-GATE, MIDDLESEX, N.

Conducted by Mr. M. THOMSON, and Mr. J. R. THOMSON, B.A.

This Academy has been established fifty years, and has been eminently successful in laying the foundation of the future success of many gentlemen now holding useful and honourable situations in various parts of the world. Letters have been frequently received expressing gratitude for the pains bestowed in regard to domestic comfort, moral and religious training, and for sound attainments in classical, commercial, and mathematical studies.

Messrs. Thomson have the honour to refer to the Rev. J. Sherman, Rev. J. H. Hinton, Rev. Dr. Young, and the Rev. H. Allon.

Prospectuses forwarded on application.

SURREY-STREET, NORWICH.

Miss LINCOLNE, and her Sister (Mrs. A. BOARDMAN) beg to announce that the Christmas Vacation will terminate on MONDAY, January 23rd.

Strict attention is paid to the English Studies, and Lessons in Music, French, German, Drawing, and Dancing are given by experienced Teachers. The House is well situated, airy, and commodious; and nothing is neglected that can promote the health and comfort of the Pupils. While their intellectual advancement is earnestly cared for, the requirements of future Home Life are cultivated, and efforts made to render them pleasant and intelligent companions.

Terms and References on application.

THE MISSES MOGG'S ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, GREEN BANK HOUSE, FALMOUTH.

TERMS:—

Board, with the general routine of Education, 24 Guineas Grammar, History, Writing, Geography, and Arithmetic per annum. Music, French, and Drawing, on the usual terms. A quarter's notice required previous to the removal of a pupil.

References kindly permitted to W. D. Wills, Esq., Portland-square, Bristol; H. O. Wills, Esq., Somerset-street, Kingsdown, Bristol; Rev. J. P. Allen, M.A., 8, Trebilly-terrace, Falmouth; Rev. T. B. Hart, Tregony, Cornwall; Henry Toppin, Esq., Preddy's Hard, near Gosport; Alfred Fox, Esq., Woodlane, Falmouth; T. J. Croggon, Esq., 57, Torrington-square, London.

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, HAMPTON-HOUSE, BRILL, near OXFORD.

Conducted by the Misses CLARKE, daughters of the Rev. PAUL CLARKE.

Terms—Eighteen Guineas per Annum.

The object of the Misses Clarke in this Establishment has been to meet the wants of a respectable class of Young Ladies, where they may receive a first-class Education upon the most reasonable terms, and at the same time meet with every necessary comfort. The continued increase and prosperity of the School, together with its superior advantages, and the rapid progress made by the young ladies, justify the Misses Clarke in calling the attention of Parents and Guardians to this Seminary. Observe the following facts:—The locality is exceedingly healthy, the young ladies are most kindly treated, their morals are strictly watched, the education imparted is solid and polite, every intention is paid to their studies, and the most persevering efforts are made to complete, as soon as possible, their education. In this Seminary Young Ladies are trained either for business or the attainment of those higher accomplishments which constitute the embellishment of a refined and superior education.

Prospectuses will be forwarded on application to the Principals (with references, which are of the highest character), at Hampton-house, Brill, near Oxford.

A RESIDENT PARISIENNE.

SAXON HOUSE, HASTINGS. — ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES.

Conducted by the Misses STEWART and ATKINSON.

This Establishment will be OPENED on TUESDAY, the 2nd of January next.

The best Masters are engaged for the various accomplishments.

The house is situated in the central part of Hastings New Town; it is within a few minutes' walk of the Railway Station, and near the Sea.

Reference is kindly permitted to:—

Rev. Alexander Raleigh, Gloucester-villas, Highbury New Park.
Rev. J. Griffin, Rushmore Lodge, Hastings.
Rev. W. Porter, West Hill House School, Hastings.
Rev. A. Stewart, Palmer House Academy, Holloway.
Buchanan Balfour, Esq., Hyde Side-villas, Edmonton.
James Greenham, Esq., Blankney, near Lincoln.
Robt. Sinclair, Esq., 9, St. Mary's road, Canonbury.
D. Mackenzie, Esq., 18, Carlton-hill villas, Camden-road.
Mr. Longstaff, Halstead Hall, Horncastle.
Mrs. Sharman, Leighton Buzzard, Bedford.

And to others, Parents of Pupils.

Further particulars on application.

MONEY on PROPERTY under WILLS.—

Reversions, Life Interests, and Annuities, derivable under Wills,—old to best advantage, or any sum advanced thereon by mortgage at Four to Five per cent.

Particulars to Messrs. Winter and Co., Reversionary Property Office, 12, Pall-mall East, will meet attention.

Wills Searched, and Legatees' Claims Investigated.

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Form of Application and Prospectus gratis on receipt of a stamped envelope.

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NOTICE of DIVIDEND-BANK of DEPOSIT, (Established A.D. 1844), 3, Pall Mall East, London, S.W.

The WARRANTS for the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST, at the rate of 5 per Cent. per annum, on Deposit Accounts, the 31st December, are ready for delivery, and payable daily between the hours of 10 and 4.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

10th January, 1861.

Prospectuses and Forms sent free on application.

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Established 1822.

Deposits received at Five per Cent. Interest. Forms for Opening Accounts forwarded on application to the Manager,

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Eccleston Hall, Elizabeth-street, South, Fimlico.

DEPOSIT, ASSURANCE, and DISCOUNT BANK.

FIVE PER CENT. on Sums for fixed periods; or, according to the amount, at from Seven to Thirty days' notice. Three per Cent. at Call.

5, Cannon-street West, E.C.

G. H. LAW, Manager

THE GENERAL LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIFTH HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND, at the rate of Six per cent, declared on the 16th instant, is payable to the Shareholders at the office of the Company, 62, King William-street, City, between the hours of Ten and Four.

By order of the Board,

January 19, 1861.

THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS AND FROM ANY CAUSE,

may be provided against by an Annual payment of £3 to the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,

which secures 1,000*l*. at death by Accident, or 6*l*. weekly for Injury.

NO EXTRA PREMIUM for VOLUNTEERS' ONE PERSON in every TWELVE insured is injured yearly by accident.

£75,000

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For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, or at the Head Office, 64, Cornhill, (late 3, Old Broad-street).

Annual Income £40,000.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION.

W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

64, Cornhill, E.C., January, 1861.

CHURCH of ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

Established 1854.

CHIEF OFFICES—27, TAVISTOCK-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN, LONDON.

SECRETARY—W. RANDALL, Esq.

PHYSICIAN—A. H. HIGGINS, L.R.C.P., &c., &c.

FOR VOLUNTEERS.—Mutual System of Accidental Assurance. With Profits. A person, aged 30 next birthday, by a yearly payment of 3*l*. 2*s*. 3*d*., can secure 100*l*. at death; and should that event occur in consequence of any accident, except upon a railway, an additional 50*l*. would be paid by the society. If death be the result of railway accident, the sum of 100*l*. would be paid over and above the amount of the policy. In case of illness arising from accident, an allowance of 2*l*. per week would be made, without diminishing the amount assured.

FOR MECHANICS.—A member, between 25 and 30 years of age, may, by payment of 2*s*. 11*d*. every calendar month, secure to himself medical attendance and medicine, 10*s*. per week during inability to work, arising from sickness or disablement from accident, and 10*l*. at death.

FOR SMALL TRADESMEN.—Table of Monthly Payments to secure the undermentioned sums at death, whenever it may happen.

NOTE.—A corresponding additional amount must be paid for every additional sum assured.

Age.	£10	£20	£25	£50
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
20	4 4	0 8	0 10	1 8
25	0 4	0 9	0 11	1 10
30	0 5	0 10	1 1	2 2
35	0 6	1 0	1 4	2 6
40	0 7	1 2	1 6	3 0
45	0 8	1 4	1 8	3 4
50	0 10	1 8	2 1	4 2
55	1 0	2 0	2 6	5 0
60	1 3	2 6	3 1	6 2

Agents wanted. Terms liberal.

HEAL and SON'S EIDER-DOWN

QUILTS, from One Guinea to Ten Guineas. Also GOOSE DOWN QUILTS, from 5*l*. 6*s*. to 7*l*. 4*s*. List of prices and sizes sent free by post. HEAL and SON'S Illustrated Catalogue of Bedsteads and Priced List of Bedding, also sent post-free.

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The Council Medal was also awarded to them at the Exhibition in 1851.

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45, Moorgate-street,
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And at their Manufactory, Newhall-street, Birmingham. Estimates and Drawings sent free by post. Replying and Gilding as usual.

CHURCHES and CHAPELS HEATED WITHOUT FLUES, by

RICKETS' PATENT CALORIFERE GAS STOVES.

More economically than by any other mode. The following are a few of the Churches and Chapels where they are used, and give great satisfaction:—

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Parish Church, Fareham.
Orange-street Chapel, Leicester square.
Albion Chapel, Moor-street.
New Church, Morpeth.
Tewkesbury Abbey.
St. Katherine's, Northampton.
St. Thomas's, Portland, Bath.
St. Peter's, Great Marlow.
St. John's, Broad-court, Drury lane.
St. James's-the-Less, Victoria-park.
St. James's, Curtain-road.
St. Pancras Free Church, Burton crescent.
Kin, state-street Chapel.
Chapel, Battersea College.
St. Mary's, Cheset.w.
Wesleyan Chapel, Highbury.
St. Luke's, Berwick-street.
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TEA.

MOORE, BROTHERS, and COMPANY are the only London Merchants willing to supply Families direct at Merchants' Profits.

The saving to families will be fully 7*d*. to 1*s*. per lb.

The FINEST SOUCHONG TEA—3*s*. 9*d*. by the lb.;

3*s*. 8*d*. by the 20 lb. bag.

(This is guaranteed the best, and usually charged 4*s*. 4*d*. to 4*s*. 8*d*. per lb.)

The FINEST HYSON—4*s*. 6*d*. by the lb.;

4*s*. 5*d*. by the 20 lb. bag.

(This is usually charged 5*s*. and 5*s*. 4*d*. per lb.)

The FINEST PEARL-LEAF GUNPOWDER—4*s*. 9*d*. by the lb.;

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The FINEST EAST INDIA or MOCHA—1*s*. 6*d*. per lb.

The Firm give no credit, employ neither Canvassers, Travellers, nor Agents give no Commission, suffer no Losses either by bad debts or a Sugar Trade; but, as the drawbacks under these various heads usually average about 10 per cent. on the Tea and Coffee return, THEY GIVE THIS 10 PER CENT. TO THEIR CUSTOMERS by supplying families 10 per cent. below the prices of every house in the trade.

The characters of each are very carefully given, and they guarantee them to be what they are represented.

MOORE, BROTHERS, and COMPANY, MERCHANTS, 35, LONDON-BRIDGE, CITY, E.C.

LADIES!—READ THIS!

If you wish to dispense with hoops, and to have your Muslins, Laces, and Linen set off to the best advantage, use the PATENT AUSTRALIAN or PERFECT STARCH. It is used exclusively by her Majesty's Lace Dresser, by the Laundress for Buckingham Palace, in most of the Charitable Institutions, and in upwards of One Thousand of the Metropolitan Laundries. See Testimonials. The genuine is signed by the Proprietors,

BRIGGS and Co.,

Licencees and Sole Manufacturers of the

LADIES' LIFE PRESERVER.

Sold Wholesale only at the Works, 20, Great Peter-street, Westminster, S.W.; and by E. C. Walker and Co., Steam Mills, 28, St. John-street, E.C.

LIFE VERSUS DEATH.

Startling as it may appear, it is nevertheless a melancholy truth that thousands of our fair countrywomen endure years of anguish and frightful disfigurement, too often terminating in the most horrible death, from their garments taking fire. Until lately, the efforts of scientific men to discover a composition harmless in action and simple in use, as a preventive of such fearful calamities, were unavailing. Happily, however, for humanity, the researches of the eminent chemists, Messrs. Veremann and Oppenheim, have resulted successfully, and their patent, sold as the LADIES' LIFE PRESERVER, may be used in every household, and most completely places even the lightest muslins beyond the danger of accidental combustion.

Send for a Pamphlet, to be had free of BRIGGS and Co., Licencees and Sole Manufacturers (Proprietors of the Patent Australian Starch).

Sold Wholesale only at the Works, 20, Great Peter-street, Westminster, S.W.; and by E. C. Walker and Co., Steam Mills, 28, St. John-street, E.C.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

"MAKE READY!"

"THE sound of axes and hammers" is not heard in our midst. Mr. Disraeli's summons to the 15,000 clergy of the Church of England to be up and doing has awakened no very audible echoes. Perhaps, the hard frost has suspended proposed operations in support of the Church-rate system, as it has done a great many others; for when the temperature remains for any length of time in the neighbourhood of zero, it is very apt to chill ecclesiastical zeal. Moreover, we are willing to conclude that during the last month the clergy have found something better to do than drawing up and hawking about petitions with the sole object of forcing open their neighbours' pockets to eke out the maintenance of their own forms of worship. Charity, no doubt, has spoken to them this bitter Christmas with a louder voice than love of ascendancy—and procuring food and fuel for the destitute may, to a considerable extent, have displaced or prevented procuring signatures to Church-rate petitions. It will be greatly to the credit of the clergy if such should turn out to have been the case. At any rate, we detect no signs of an unusual stir. Nothing has yet oozed out to make us apprehend that terrible irruption of public determination which, we were told, would sweep away Sir John Trelawny's Bill next month to everlasting oblivion.

We warn our readers, however, against trusting implicitly to this negative evidence. The tactics of the Conservative party are seldom noisy—and Church machinery works without much creaking of its wheels. Once we have been betrayed into comparative inaction by the mere fact that we saw no necessity for vigorous exertion, and we have had to rue the mistake. We must not suffer ourselves to be again misled. What was excusable last year, will become disgraceful this. Our reliance must be placed not upon the laches of our opponents, but upon our own solid preparations. We should draw our encouragement from what we are ourselves doing, and not from what they seem to be leaving undone. The one is within our ken, the other is not. This is certain, that is but probable at best. After what has occurred, we shall deserve to be beaten if we leave anything open to contingencies. The stake is an enormous one—much greater than appears at first blush. We cannot afford to take appearances for granted. We must assume the worst, and do our utmost to overcome it. No relaxation! No self-flattering surmises! No pausing in the work because the enemy is not yet seen! Our organisation must be made and kept in a state of the highest efficiency. Our arms must be ready to our hand, and burnished. Our ammunition must be stored up for a desperate conflict. Our weak points must be strengthened—our strong ones thoroughly occupied. Nothing should be left undone, the doing of which would be resorted to in the last extremity.

We have the more reason to complete our pre-

parations, inasmuch as, having done this, we may calmly and confidently anticipate the issue. The active combatants on the one side may, perhaps, be pretty well matched with the active combatants on the other. But the vast majority of the English people are not active combatants. It does not follow from this, however, that they exercise no appreciable influence upon the contest. On the contrary, their opinions and sympathies, inert as they appear to be, will really decide the matter in the end. The clergy are sufficiently numerous, sufficiently influential, sufficiently organised, to chase all competitors from the field, except in case where their opponents have the common sense and the good feeling of the country to fall back upon. Now, we have this in the case of Church-rates. Taxation for religious purposes has come to be regarded as a blunder—far more mischievous than productive. It contrasts so directly with the spirit of Christianity—it is so palpably unfair—it evokes so many bad passions—it does so little good, and that little so awkwardly, that no refinement of archidiaconal sophistry can beguile the community into regarding it with favour. The system does not grow upon public approval in proportion as it develops itself. Like American slavery, it may involve a great many interests, and appeal to powerful passions. But it is an ugly thing, after all—and a very encroaching thing. The great majority of people wish it had never been, and would be glad to see the end of it. They do nothing, it is true, towards giving effect to their wishes. They take no active part, on the one side, or on the other. But the sentiment which pervades the whole body gives marvellous advantages to the Abolitionists. The ground, if we may so say, is their ally—adds to their strength incalculably—enables them to venture on bold manoeuvres without endangering their entire position, to repair defeats without fear of being crushed, and to calculate upon ultimate success without much room for disappointment.

The worth of this immense mass of inert public opinion was strikingly demonstrated in the Free-trade struggle. The League, as compared with the landed interest, held no better a position than the Liberation Society, as compared with the Church-rate interest. They had to make their own public opinion; but they never could, and never did, vivify it through its whole breadth into an active agent. Nevertheless, their work was as good as done when they had saturated the mind of the country with a sentiment in favour of Free Trade. The landlords were strong in both Houses of Parliament. The tenant farmers were rabid out of doors. But, an active and skilful body of combatants, availing themselves of the strong ground they had won for themselves, defied and finally defeated the utmost force that could be brought against them. So it has always been in our political contests. In the end, public sentiment invariably establishes itself. The contest may be carried on by active and organised partisans with many vicissitudes, but that party which can fall back upon the intelligent and settled conviction of the public mind is sure to win, and will win all the sooner when their opponents become assailants. Mr. Disraeli's advice has been worth more than we can estimate to the cause of abolition. By affronting the latent opinion of the country in the counsels he tendered to the clergy, he has put us into possession of the strongest ground we can occupy. He may be able, in virtue of his plan, to bring up a larger force of combatants, but he has left in our hands the key of the position which some of his own lieutenants were more sagaciously aiming to wrest from us. It was wretched generalship; but, at least, we have no reason to be dissatisfied with it.

The day of conflict is close at hand. Most of our friends will by this time have been made acquainted, or will be shortly, with the general plan of campaign decided upon, and will see what they have to do. We beseech them to "do

it with their might." We know, however, that they will. Our only anxiety is lest they should omit anything under the idea that it is superfluous. Nothing but folly is superfluous in this struggle—this last struggle, we hope, against an unchristian system. Individual sense of obligation, and individual effort, is what we look to. Every one must act as though the issue solely depended upon himself. What others are doing should be no criterion either of duty or of expediency in this matter. No man's efforts will be isolated merely because they are done without concert with others. Action may be separate, but it will be a combined and closely-calculated result. Every drop will run into a channel traced out for it. Nothing will be lost. The multitude of drops will come together where and when they will be most needed, most effective. We do not ask our friends to beat the air. We frankly tell them that their hearty co-operation has been calculated upon, and provided for. They need not fear that their exertions will be ineffectual. Whatever they are asked to do, if done, will tell, and will tell directly. Every shot will go straight home. There will be no display—no firing of blank cartridges—no waste of bullets against stone walls. Let but individual energy and promptitude respond to the call made upon them, and the rest may be confidently relied upon.

THE QUARTERLIES ON THEOLOGICAL QUESTIONS.

It is characteristic of the tendencies of the day that all the leading quarterlies appearing this month discuss one or another of the religious problems that so largely engross the attention of cultivated intellects. We may, therefore, omit the duty of describing what these valuable periodicals have to say on general topics in order to indicate more fully than would otherwise be possible the drift of their utterances on theological questions. When nearly all the great authorities in the literary world are embarking in such discussions, we may accept it as a sign of the active spirit of inquiry that is abroad, and the awakened interest felt in religious questions. The fundamental truths of Christianity are passing through a searching ordeal that will, we are persuaded, establish them more firmly in the convictions of the great mass of the middle classes, and go a great way to overcome the apathy with which religion has been viewed by men of science and literature. Religious discussion is a great step towards religious awakening.

The great quarterly organ of the Whig party has entered the lists, but of ecclesiastical rather than religious controversy. The *Edinburgh* takes up the failing cause of Lord Ebury. The proposals for a Revision of the Liturgy, which met with so chilling a reception in the House of Lords, and have been ignored by the timorous clergy of the Establishment, are reproduced and endorsed in the potential pages of the *Edinburgh*. The champion of moderate progress has surprised the world by the advocacy of ecclesiastical reforms, which are tantamount to a revolution in the Establishment, on the plea that without considerable changes the Church of England will lose her position as a National Church. The terms of subscription, the form of words in the ordination of priests, the absolution contained in the office for the visitation of the sick, the use of the Athanasian creed in public worship, some phrases in the burial service, and the language of the baptismal service, and the correspondent parts of the catechism, are pointed out as the principal things that require revision. These changes are advocated in no party or religious sense, but in order that the Church may become more comprehensive, and may be brought to recognise that latitude of opinion in her articles and forms which is "allowed by the practice of centuries, and solemnly sanctioned by the Ecclesiastical Courts." The Evangelicals demand liturgical revision in order that orthodoxy may become more binding in practice; the *Edinburgh* that the Church may have a colourless creed, and that its portals may not be guarded by obsolete tests which encourage her ministers "to evade the plain meaning of the formularies by expedients manifestly sophistical," and which form a barrier to the

admission of conscientious Nonconformists. We shall be curious to observe how the *Record* welcomes its new and potent ally in the cause of Liturgical revision.

The last article of the new number of the *Quarterly Review* is devoted to a full examination of the doctrines and position of the authors of "Essays and Reviews," and to a scathing denunciation of the sentiments of that volume, which, by the way, has just reached its fourth edition. The great attention which has been drawn to the volume is declared to be due less to its intrinsic merits than to the position occupied by the writers as distinguished members of the Church of England. The Rationalism therein advocated is simply a revival, in an English dress, of German Rationalism, which was exploded by Evangelical divines, and has long been on the decline in central Europe. The "Essayists" simply aim at establishing a Christianity without a Christ, without a Holy Ghost, without a Bible, and without a Church. The *Quarterly* calls upon them either to go back, or to advance to Deism—their present position being logically untenable. To retain their appointments in the Establishment and Universities is "morally dishonest"—setting at nought the oaths they have taken to teach and observe the doctrines of the Church of England. It is pointed out that Mr. Wilson, who now labours to show that subscription may be explained away, was one of the "Four Tu'ors" who aroused the indignation of Oxford University, in 1841, at the avowed intention of the Puseyites to adopt the Articles in a non-natural sense. The *Quarterly* notices with satisfaction that the Bishops of Oxford, St. David's, and Winchester, representing three different parties in the Church, have already protested against this revival of Rationalism in the Establishment, and express a confident belief that, even if a few of the young and unwary are led away by the sophistries and false sentiments of the *Essayists*, the great body of the English clergy and laity of the country will utterly repudiate them. The *Quarterly*, of course, stands by the Church and by subscription as necessary to the preservation of its faith. The whole question, it is urged, hinges on the inspiration of the Scriptures, which the Church-and-State organ declines to discuss—the degree of inspiration being as little susceptible of definition as any of the great doctrines of the Gospel, which are still a profound mystery.

In an article entitled "Old Creeds and New Beliefs," the *National* compares the degree of religious freedom enjoyed respectively among Dissenters and in the Establishment—contrasting the ostracism of Dr. Davidson from Lancashire Independent College, with the secure position of the authors of the "Essays and Reviews" in the bosom of the Church of England, and drawing from the phenomenon the conclusion that religious communities divorced from the National Church are "often found to be hostile to free thought within their own limits" while established hierarchies "leave speculation and inquiry to take their own course in the minds of scholars, so long as they do not threaten to disturb foundations or excite political commotion." In another passage the writer, who by the way avows that he is not of the Church of England, and may perhaps be set down as a member of the Unitarian body, thus amplifies the comparison:—

"In the narrowness which still too generally characterises the Nonconformist theology, and in the persecutions to which Dr. Davidson has been exposed, we discern the yet unweakened operation of the old Puritan scripturalism which shrinks from all free criticism as tending to unsettle the textual code, which affords the sole basis of its doctrinal system, and is supposed to give to it its exclusive authority. In the opposite quarter we observe the working of another spirit. In the productions of Mr. Jowett and Dr. Williams, the ornaments, one of Oxford, and the other of Cambridge, we witness the widest and boldest deviation yet announced to the public in this country from the dead traditional Protestantism, which oppresses like an incubus the free thought of the age."

The *National* claims the writers of the *Essays and Reviews* as "the freest, boldest, and most consistent of Protestants," though openly or by implication giving up the old Protestant notion of Scripture. The appearance of this volume is spoken of as marking "an epoch in the theological development of English mind," and "as indicating not obscurely to those who foresee the consequences that must flow from it, the general form and lineaments of the Church of the Future." What the "Church of the Future" should be, the *Edinburgh* does not venture to describe, beyond pleading for "Church comprehensiveness." But the *National* is more precise. The writer assumes that the Church Establishment should not be, ought not to be, destroyed, but reformed, in order that it may become a National Church. Four conditions are assumed—that "the acceptance of Christianity, the religion which has its centre of influence and authority in the person of the Christ of the New Testament, as the actual religion of the English nation;" the retention of the Prayer-book, the Parochial system, and the Episcopal discipline, with certain modifications. The writer would at once release the teachers of theology in the Universities from the shackles of an authoritative creed; "allowing them the same freedom in the criticism and exegesis of Scripture, and in the exposition of the history of Christianity, as the professor of Greek lawfully exercises in the interpretation of Homer and Plato,—or Professors Max Müller and John Phillips in announcing the results of a comparison of ancient languages and mythologies, and in deducing the legitimate inferences from the phenomena

of geology." The more special training of preachers and pastors "must be provided for in some other way" which the writer fails to indicate. For admission into orders there should be, according to the *National*, instead of subscription to the Thirty-Nine articles, "the simple declaration of a desire to enter the ministry of the Church of England as actually constituted, accompanied by a solemn promise to abide by its laws and submit to its authorities." The Prayer-book should be divided into what is fixed and what is variable—the latter, comprising all that is purely doctrinal—to be used or not at the pleasure of the clergyman and his flock. Patronage is still to be retained, but a body of elders chosen by and representing the congregation is to have "the privilege of protesting," though the final appointment of the clergy is to rest with the bishop. But no obnoxious minister could be removed without the consent of both patron and bishop. After this strange fashion the writer thinks freedom might be reconciled with responsibility. It is further suggested that bishops might be chosen by the clergy of the diocese, and afterwards select among themselves certain of their members to represent the Church in the Legislature. We have given this meagre outline of the *National's* scheme of Church Reform rather as an indication of the dissatisfaction at the present condition of the Church of England, than as a project ever likely to be realised. The grand aim of the proposed changes—which would amount to revolution—is "to allow the Church greater power of free self-development—more scope for the manifold display of her rich inherent life and energy—by the removal of restrictions within which she is at present 'caged, cribbed, confined, bound in to saucy doubts and fears.'" The writer is sanguine that the effect of these reforms "would be—not, what some apprehend, an endless splitting-up into sects and parties, but—more catholicity of spirit, a more binding moral union amidst the widest diversity of private opinion and of the intellectual apprehension of religion." The *National*, while admiring the spirit of the University Rationalists, is obliged to condemn their position as tutors and clergymen as being indefensible, logically and morally; and, while giving them credit for upright motives, views their relations to the Church and Universities "as altogether false and of pernicious example." The remedy is, of course, not the secession of the new theological teachers from the Church whose articles and doctrines they repudiate, but the abolition of all tests that embarrass their free speculations.

The *British Quarterly* devotes an article of eighty pages to the *Essays and Reviews*, in which the most salient arguments and criticisms of the University professors and clergymen are handled with much learning and smartness. It is the most elaborate and successful reply in detail to that now famous book that has yet appeared. The writer shows a perfect mastery of the subject, a logical power that grapples firmly with the unsound speculations of the *Essayists*, and a wealth of information that enables him very readily to correct misrepresentations and expose ignorance. The primary object of the *British Quarterly Review* in this paper—"The New Move in Oxford"—is to test the validity of the case of Messrs. Jowett and Co. It sets out with the axiom that "Christianity is an inspired communication from the Deity to mankind resting on an adequate historical basis, or it is nothing—nothing more than a branch of the naturalism which may be accepted as giving us the natural history of man." Each of the seven *Essays* are dealt with in succession. Beginning with the first, the reviewer disputes Dr. Temple's elaborate argument in "The Education of the World" that the progress of individual man is typical of the race. The following extract will indicate the drift of his strictures:—

"Our readers will bear in mind, then, that there are some three-fourths of the human race who do not give evidence of being subject to any law of progress at all; and that with the remainder, this law never leads to perfection, but would rather seem to bring new evils along with its good, so as to make a premature fall of nations as much a matter of law and certainty as their rise. These facts are not favourable to Dr. Temple's theory concerning the progressive education of the colossal man. We are aware, it will be said, that the Jew, the Greek, and the Roman, before they passed away, bequeathed each his own influence to the future, which the future has retained. And certainly, if the statement be at all true, that history is philosophy teaching by example, it would be strange if the experiences of the past had not yielded much to the present. No doubt, modern civilisation would not have been what it is but for the civilisations, and, above all, the Christian influences, which have preceded it. But the question is—Can a thoughtful man find enough in the facts of this nature that are really before him, to warrant the high speculations of Dr. Temple and others concerning the 'Education of the World?' Of course, if we believe in the divine origin of Christianity, and in the reality of the divine power which is said to go along with it, we may expect much in that direction. But the purely philosophical gentlemen who account Christianity a fiction, and still dream their dreams about the progress of enlightenment in this colossal man, are employed in rearing a huge structure on the most slender basis. In Europe there are natural causes which have always favoured the progress of nations; but there are also moral causes which have come largely in the wake of such influences, and which are not favourable to progress, but the contrary. Even among us, to whom it is given to profit in some measure by the experiences of the past, the gain that can be shown to be thus realised is really so small, so partially distributed, and so liable to be neutralised by other influences, that to reason from it, as Dr. Temple and others are disposed to do, does

seem to us a very fine-spun business, bordering, we must venture to say, on the ridiculous. Physical causes are strong, but moral causes are often stronger, and even these are liable to all sorts of disturbance."

In the examination of the paper of Dr. Rowland Williams, which mainly sets forth and endorses the conclusions of the late Baron Bunsen on biblical matters, it is shown that most of the positions taken up are those of the German Rationalists of the last age, which have been successfully met by modern Evangelical writers, especially those relating to chronology and prophecy. The consequences that flow from Professor Williams's view that the Scriptures are inspired in no sense different in kind from that in which any book containing any utterance of truth may be said to be inspired, are thus stated:—

"Of course, if this be the true state of the case, the Bible has been most absurdly lifted out of its proper place, and an interest attached to it, and a fuss made about it, which are utterly ridiculous. Abstract the special divine element from these books, and what is there in the literature of the Hebrews more than in any other literature that its sum should be designated THE BOOK?—that pious parents should count it their duty and their privilege to impress its statements on the minds of their children, and incorporate them with their whole inner being?—that great societies should be formed, and vast sums subscribed, to send copies of it all over the world?—that professorships should be founded, and great and costly establishments sustained, for no other end than to promote an exact acquaintance with it, and a reverential submission to it?—that men of all classes, and the best men of each class the most, should submit their lives to its control, regulate their conduct by its dictates, submit to privation and self-denial at its bidding, and peril their immortal all on its assurances? All this is manifestly absurd on the views which Dr. Williams advocates in this paper, and the sooner we repudiate such ways the better. Let us cease to call these fragments of Hebrew literature, and these narratives and letters written in very impure Greek, the Word of God; let us abolish theological colleges, professorships of Hebrew and Biblical philology; let us instruct our clergy no longer to delude the people by telling them that it is only in this book they can find the mind of God, and discover the way of salvation; let parents and guardians of youth desist from inculcating on the objects of their charge a greater respect for these writings than they yield to the *Iliad* or *Aeneid*; let our Bible societies close their accounts, call in their agencies, stop their presses, and send their enormous stock to be sold for waste paper: let men of sense and education give up pinning their faith on this old book, and go to heaven as they best can by the light of reason, and under the bias of 'the better side of our nature'; and for those who, under the burden of earth's sorrows and the pangs of conscious guilt, have found blessed consolation and 'a good hope' by resting on what they believed to be the express promises of God, communicated to them by immediate revelation from him in these pages, let them be told that the consolation they have found is based on a delusion, that the hopes they cherish rest on a blunder, and that what they have been accustomed to receive as God's truth they must now (to use Dr. Williams's poetry) 'as fables strange our hirelings teach,' submit to see 'by genuine learning cast aside.'"

The strictures of Mr. Goodwin's essay on the Mosaic Cosmogony exhibit much ingenuity and acquaintance with Hebrew literature. The reviewer boldly asserts that science does not clash with the first chapter in the Bible:—

"Let its language be construed with due regard to the figurative and elliptic genius of the Hebrew tongue—let it be admitted (as is nowhere denied in the Bible) that indefinite ages elapsed before the introduction of man—let there be proper spacing left for the several stages of the great creative work—let us recollect what sort of a revelation would be required in an age when geology was unknown, and for a people who were to be taught religion, and not science—let it especially be remembered that, by the very nature of the case, the writer could not have been present at the Creation as a spectator; that no human being, for the same reason, could have given him the intelligence he records; and that to have written in that age according to the literal science of our own would have been to write so as neither to have been believed nor understood—and then, bearing all these things in mind, we shall be compelled to conclude that the coincidences between science and Scripture are too marked and emphatic to be explained in any other way than on the assumption of a Divine communication."

Professor Baden Powell's reasoning against the historic reality of miracles is combated with much keenness and force, and it is shown that the writer makes admissions which are absolutely fatal to his theory. In the examination of the essay on the "Interpretation of Scripture," the reviewer complains that Professor Jowett "advances the most positive statements, unsubstantiated by a word of reference in evidence, as if they were too patent to need proof, required no such corroboration, being merely an expression of opinions universally adopted by recent critics—when, on the contrary, they are opinions which have been unanimously controverted by Evangelical interpreters: and some of them, though so dictatoriously promulgated by Mr. Jowett, have been recanted, even on Rationalistic grounds, by the most eminent modern Rationalists." It is conclusively urged that "the record of the life of Christ is largely a record of his miracles; and the references in it to his miracles are inextricably minute and manifold."

If, then, all these portions of that record are false, the whole history becomes untrustworthy—a compost of lies, the more terribly evil because so subtly concocted; and how, from that sole record, convicted of egregious falsehood in its most prominent representations concerning the life of Christ, shall we be able to patch together the waste

shreds so as to exhibit, by their arrangement, a life which is said to be without a rival in human history."

Some of the interpretations of the Scripture text by Mr. Jowett, as well as by other of the Essayists, are shown to be in glaring contradiction to the conclusions of modern Biblical criticism and to reflect little credit on Oxford scholarship. The essays of Mr. Wilson, on "The National Church," and of Mr. Pattison on "The Tendencies of Religious Thought in England from 1688 to 1750," are briefly passed over. Mr. Wilson argues that "he remains in England for many obvious reasons, though he does not approve of all that England does; and that in like manner he remains in the Established Church, though he is persuaded that it is a Church which needs large reconstruction." To which the *Quarterly Reviewer* aptly replies:—"But in adopting this mode of self-defence, the writer forgets that, as a clergyman, he is not only required to submit to what his Church enjoins, but to do many things, and to say many things, as being in his judgment in accordance with the Word of God, while he believes nothing of the kind concerning them." The following is the closing passage of this elaborate and able paper:—

"Of one thing we feel assured, that eminent as may be the names of some of the contributors to this volume, if evangelical truth is to fall by their hands, they will need to put those hands forth in quite another manner than seems to have satisfied them in the present instance. We regret that such men should have given themselves to such employment. But if the discussion is to be thoroughly prosecuted, it is well it should be known that the best that can be said on the negative side of it has been said."

It is gratifying to see the speculations of modern Rationalism thus carefully and candidly investigated and exploded, instead of being met by mere dogmatic assertion that fails to convince the understanding.

In "Bible Infallibility: Evangelical Defenders of the Faith," the *Westminster Review* again returns to the theological controversy of the day. The *Westminster*, as well as the *National*, reviews the Davidson controversy, and says that in the treatment of the late professor in Lancashire Independent College (sneered at as "the Dissenting academy at Manchester") "we have a melancholy instance of the wretched fallacies, the gross invective, the falsifying vituperation, resorted to by the Recordite party to prop an untenable dogma." While giving credit to those Independents who protested against the treatment of Dr. Davidson as evincing an "honesty and liberality which are the distinguishing marks of a truth-loving spirit," the *Westminster* thus attempts to sketch the position of Dissenters:—

"It is another token of the appropriateness of the threefold division of religious opinion (elaborated by the lamented Conybeare for the Established Church) to all sections of English Protestants. Wherever we look we may discover the High, the Low, and the Broad Church party. Dissenters have their attitudinarians, who imitate in dress the well-known M.B. waistcoat and clerical mien, who approve of forms, adopt ecclesiastical architecture, and make free use of the Book of Common Prayer. They have their more liberal, broad, and latitudinarian party, comprehending the modicum of learning and research found among them; who admire such men as Arnold, Hare, Maurice, and who are the authors of their unsectarian and more intelligent literature. And they have their Low Church party, very low indeed; their platitudinarians, distinguished for their sanctimonious slang and violent rhodomontade, their ignorance and bluster, in the pulpit or the magazine, in the newspaper, or in Exeter Hall. They make up the deficiency of their learning by the force of diatribe, and the hopelessness of their position by the violence of abuse."

The main purpose of the article, however, is to expose the inconsistencies of Mr. Ayre, the new editor of "Horne's Introduction," with the view of showing that "the Bible is the fallible record of what is received as a Divine revelation." But after this laboured attempt to cast discredit on the Bible, the *Westminster Reviewer* is constrained to admit that the facts of Christianity are unassailable, and that even in "the fallible writings" of Scripture "God has treasured up for us infallible truth, the glory of our souls, and the glory of our being—truth lasting as the rocks, and as eternal as the heavens."

In the *London Review*, the quarterly which is more immediately associated with the Wesleyan family, there is nothing bearing directly on the religious controversy of the day. But the opening article, "The Theory of Development in St. Paul's Epistles," ably combats Professor Jowett's theory that there was a difference of doctrine between St. Paul and the rest of the apostles, and that there was a difference of doctrine between St. Paul at one period and St. Paul at another. An informing article on "New Zealand" will also be read with much interest at the present time.

THE CHURCH INSTITUTION AND CHURCH-RATES.

On Monday evening a general meeting of the council and members of this institution, consisting for the most part of lay representatives from the various dioceses of England and Wales, was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street; Mr. Thomas Bell, F.R.S., presided, and there were present the Earl Nelson, Lord Robert Montagu, M.P., the Hon. P. P. Bouverie, Mr. A. Beresford Hope, Alderman Sir R. W. Carden, Mr. Roundell Palmer, Q.C., Mr. Pridaux, barrister, Mr. Henry Hoare,

and other gentlemen. The meeting was very numerously attended.

Mr. G. H. DAVIES, the secretary, submitted a report from the executive committee. Referring to such measures affecting the Church as are likely to become the subject of legislative action during the coming session, the committee first drew attention to the subject of Church-rates. This question had received much and serious consideration from them. A sub-committee was specially appointed to consider certain proposed bills on the subject, and the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—1. That the committee desire to see a bill on Church-rates such as they would feel able to support brought forward in Parliament at an early period. 2. That any such bill ought to embrace the following points:—The abolition of the present jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts and of the present jurisdiction of justices as to enforcing Church-rates; the definition of the objects for which a Church-rate may be made; the providing a tribunal of appeal from vestries as to Church-rates; that as far as practicable the mode of assessing and recovering Church-rates be assimilated to that now in force as regards poor-rates; power to enable the making of Church-rates on new parishes and districts. 3. That there are good reasons for thinking it expedient to extend the provisions of the Small Tenements Rating Act to Church-rates, with such further adaptations as may be found practicable. With reference to the question of petitions being presented to Parliament against the abolition of the rate, the committee considered that it would be advisable to do so. The measures which, affecting the interests of the Church, would probably be introduced into Parliament next session, might be grouped together. They were: Sir John Trelawny's bill for the total and unconditional abolition of Church-rates, Mr. Hubbard's bill for the conditional abolition of Church-rates, Mr. Dillwyn's Endowed Schools Bill, Lord Ebury's measure as to the revision of the Liturgy, the question of the "Bible printing patent." To all these questions the attention of the council had been directed.

Lord ROBERT MONTAGU, M.P., in moving the adoption of the report, strongly contended for the principle of an Established Church. He maintained that the Church-rate Bill of which Mr. Hubbard had given notice denied that principle *in toto*, reducing the Church to a mere sect. Its provisions, if carried out, would increase the number of Dissenters, while they would inevitably weaken the Church.

Mr. CLABON, in seconding the motion, also opposed Mr. Hubbard's bill, on the ground that a large number of conscientious Churchmen were opposed to it, while it would not satisfy a single Dissenter.

Mr. A. J. BERESFORD HOPE said he was prepared to support Mr. Hubbard's bill, knowing that that gentleman would be most willing to receive friendly suggestions from friendly supporters. The principle of Mr. Hubbard's bill was that the Church of England would not consult its own dignity, its own safety, its own permanent existence as the National Establishment of this country, by believing that it had distinctive doctrines of its own that might be repulsive to the consciences of British citizens—that others might have their own distinctive doctrines which would be repulsive to the members of the Church of England—and that persons who had distinctive doctrines of their own which were antagonistic to the Church of England, who declined to pay Church-rates, were apt to be hunted up and down the town as traitors to their Queen, while all the time they might have conscientious motives which ought to be respected by all true members of the National Church. They had, as men of common sense, to deal with things, not as they would imagine or wish them to be, but with things as they really were. Some years ago the Church was apparently on its last legs, but now it was flourishing. Formerly "Church and King" was a political cry, while "Civil and Religious Liberty" were cries elsewhere. Church and Dissent were the two rallying cries of the two great political parties in the country. But that old state of things had been thoroughly broken up, and the Church was no longer mixed up in people's imaginations with the predominance of any political faction; and so the Church had grown up to its present strength. Meanwhile Dissent had grown up too. It had acquired great political privileges. Dissenters were now in both Houses of Parliament, had seats in the Cabinet Councils of the Queen; in fact, the Church and Dissent were now on an equal political platform. If Churchmen took up this cry of "No Surrender," all the growing organisation of Dissent—their wealth, their intelligence, and their zeal—all would be combined in such a political phalanx that it would become a serious question how it should be met. The cry of "No surrender" had been raised to the repeal of the Test and Corporation Act, Roman Catholic emancipation, and the admission of Jews to Parliament, but where were all those questions now? He could assure the meeting that Mr. Hubbard's bill had been drawn up under high civil and ecclesiastical authority, and he believed it would remove the difficulties under which the Church at present laboured with regard to its rates. He was not a Hubbardite *qua* Hubbardite, but he was a Hubbardite because he believed that Mr. Hubbard had started an exemption bill which would fully answer the purpose it professed to serve.

Mr. ROUNDSELL PALMER, Q.C., denied the position that the Church must necessarily be coextensive

with the State, and believed that any Church-rate measure based upon such a principle would be altogether useless. He had no objection to the suggestions made in the report—his only doubt being whether they could be carried out. Everybody admitted that the present state of things could not be retained, and the report suggested an entirely new system. The existing system had given way under their feet. He thought it would be unfortunate if the Church adopted the principle of no surrender in connexion with a political manifesto which came from a high quarter not long ago. If that political support was to be given for political purposes, it would before long be likely to be withdrawn for political purposes also.

Several other gentlemen having addressed the meeting in connexion with other points contained in the report, it was unanimously adopted.

PUBLIC MEETING ON THE CARDROSS CASE.

A public meeting—intended, it is said, as the first of a series to be held in different parts of the country—took place on Monday night, the 14th inst., in the Music-hall, George-street, Edinburgh, for the purpose of hearing "a full exposition of the bearings of the late decision of the Court of Session on the Cardross case," by gentlemen belonging to various Dissenting denominations. The hall was densely crowded in every part by a respectable mixed audience, comprising a goodly proportion of ladies. The orchestra was almost exclusively reserved for ministers and office-bearers of the various churches, and among the gentlemen in front of the platform were:—The Lord Provost, Mr. A. M. Dunlop, M.P.; Principal Cunningham, Rev. Dr. Guthrie, Rev. Mr. Arnot (Glasgow), Rev. Drs. Cairns (Berwick), Harper (Leith), and Somerville; Rev. Messrs. Reid, D. M'Ewan, Gemmell, F. Muir (Leith), and Cooper (Fala)—United Presbyterian Church; Rev. Dr. Gould (Reformed Presbyterian Church), Rev. Dr. Alexander (Independent Church), and others.

The LORD PROVOST, who was called to the chair, in his opening speech, after noticing the steps that have been taken in the matter by the Free Church Assembly, alluded to the aid which is being proffered to the Free Church in this matter by the influential members of other denominations. He repudiated the idea that there was any design on the independence of the Civil Courts in judgment or in action, and deprecated the attempts that had been made to misrepresent the question at issue, which was simply—Is there such a thing as exclusive spiritual jurisdiction, and does the deposition of a minister come within that jurisdiction?

The Rev. Principal CUNNINGHAM moved the first resolution:—

That the very idea of a Church implies the right and duty to keep itself pure by the exclusion of unworthy members; and that the constitutional principle of religious liberty is not carried out unless this right is fully recognised.

The rev. doctor said it might have been better had they been able to continue to deal with this case as a legal one, till it had reached in the civil courts its natural issue. But from the misrepresentation that prevailed, and the necessity of concentrating the attention of the Christian community on a crisis affecting all evangelical churches, necessity had arisen for dealing with the matter as they were now met to deal with it. There were two classes of misrepresentations. It had been alleged that they claimed too much power for the Church, and conceded too little to the civil courts. As to the first charge, they claimed now only what they had always claimed, and what every evangelical non-established Church in the world must claim, the right of discharging the duties Christ had imposed on the Church in accordance with His Word. All non-established Churches assert, and no established Church dared openly to deny it—(applause)—that every Church was bound to avow this principle and regulate its proceedings accordingly. The adjudgment and settlement of all matters referring to admission or exclusion from offices or ordinances must be regulated by the Church, and as her Divine Head had directed. The doctrine of the independence of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Church was no more Popish than that of the Divinity of our Lord and Saviour. Such principles were plainly involved in the very existence of Evangelical Churches. Nor did these claims involve anything like a claim to infallibility. They claimed only to adhere to their conscientious convictions of duty, as derived from God's Word. Having come to the conclusion that they were thus bound to depose a man from office, they might still listen to argument showing that they had done wrong; and if this were shown, they would retrace their steps; but they could recognise no authoritative interference in the matter, because there was no competent civil authority which could interfere. The penalties that the civil courts could enforce were simply temptations to swerve from the path of duty to which they must adhere till conscience be reached. The application of these principles to this case was plain. That man had been deposed from the office of the ministry, to which they never could repon him. They never could regard him in any other light than as a validly suspended man. Nothing but the authority of Christ brought to bear upon it could alter their position in that matter. He believed that, in deposing that man, the Free Church was acting in accordance with the mind and will of Christ, and he still believed it. Some talked of an excess of jurisdiction in the matter, the idea of which was a mere absurdity. Mr. McMillan had voluntarily connected himself with the Church, to whose province, and to whose province alone, belonged all

admission of conscientious Nonconformists. We shall be curious to observe how the *Record* welcomes its new and potent ally in the cause of Liturgical revision.

The last article of the new number of the *Quarterly Review* is devoted to a full examination of the doctrines and position of the authors of "Essays and Reviews," and to a scathing denunciation of the sentiments of that volume, which, by the way, has just reached its fourth edition. The great attention which has been drawn to the volume is declared to be due less to its intrinsic merits than to the position occupied by the writers as distinguished members of the Church of England. The Rationalism therein advocated is simply a revival, in an English dress, of German Rationalism, which was expelled by Evangelical divines, and has long been on the decline in central Europe. The "Essayists" simply aim at establishing a Christianity without a Christ, without a Holy Ghost, without a Bible, and without a Church. The *Quarterly* calls upon them either to go back, or to advance to Deism—their present position being logically untenable. To retain their appointments in the Establishment and Universities is "morally dishonest"—setting at naught the oaths they have taken to teach and observe the doctrines of the Church of England. It is pointed out that Mr. Wilson, who now labours to show that subscription may be explained away, was one of the "Four Tu'ors" who aroused the indignation of Oxford University, in 1841, at the avowed intention of the Puseyites to adopt the Articles in a non-natural sense. The *Quarterly* notices with satisfaction that the Bishops of Oxford, St. David's, and Winchester, representing three different parties in the Church, have already protested against this revival of Rationalism in the Establishment, and expresses a confident belief that, even if a few of the young and unwary are led away by the sophistries and false sentiments of the *Essayists*, the great body of the English clergy and laity of the country will utterly repudiate them. The *Quarterly*, of course, stands by the Church and by subscription as necessary to the preservation of its faith. The whole question, it is urged, hinges on the inspiration of the Scriptures, which the Church-and-State organ declines to discuss the degree of inspiration being as little susceptible of definition as any of the great doctrines of the Gospel, which are still a profound mystery.

In an article entitled "Old Creeds and New Beliefs," the *National* compares the degree of religious freedom enjoyed respectively among Dissenters and in the Establishment—contrasting the ostracism of Dr. Davidson from Lancaster Independent College, with the secure position of the authors of the "Essays and Reviews" in the bosom of the Church of England, and drawing from the phenomenon the conclusion that religious communities divorced from the National Church are "often found to be hostile to free thought within their own limits" while established hierarchies "leave speculation and inquiry to take their own course in the minds of scholars, so long as they do not threaten to disturb foundations or excite political commotion." In another passage the writer, who by the way avows that he is not of the Church of England, and may perhaps be set down as a member of the Unitarian body, thus amplifies the comparison:—

"In the narrowness which still too generally characterizes the Nonconformist theology, and in the persecutions to which Dr. Davidson has been exposed, we discern the yet unweakened operation of the old Puritan scripturalism which shrinks from all free criticism as tending to unsettle the textual code, which affords the sole basis of its doctrinal system, and is supposed to give to it its exclusive authority. In the opposite quarter we observe the working of another spirit. In the productions of Mr. Jowett and Dr. Williams, the ornaments, one of Oxford, and the other of Cambridge, we witness the widest and boldest deviation yet announced to the public in this country from the dead traditional Protestantism, which oppresses like an incubus the free thought of the age."

The *National* claims the writers of the *Essays and Reviews* as "the freest, boldest, and most consistent of Protestants," though openly or by implication giving up the old Protestant notion of Scripture. The appearance of this volume is spoken of as marking "an epoch in the theological development of English mind," and "as indicating not obscurely to those who foresee the consequences that must flow from it, the general form and lineaments of the Church of the Future." What the "Church of the Future" should be, the *Edinburgh* does not venture to describe, beyond pleading for "Church comprehensiveness." But the *National* is more precise. The writer assumes that the Church Establishment should not be, ought not to be, destroyed, but reformed, in order that it may become a National Church. Four conditions are assumed—that "the acceptance of Christianity, the religion which has its centre of influence and authority in the person of the Christ of the New Testament, as the actual religion of the English nation;" the retention of the Prayer-book, the Parochial system, and the Episcopal discipline, with certain modifications. The writer would at once release the teachers of theology in the Universities from the shackles of an authoritative creed; "allowing them the same freedom in the criticism and exegesis of Scripture, and in the exposition of the history of Christianity, as the professor of Greek lawfully exercises in the interpretation of Homer and Plato,—or Professors Max Müller and John Phillips in announcing the results of a comparison of ancient languages and mythologies, and in deducing the legitimate inferences from the phenomena

of geology." The more special training of preachers and pastors "must be provided for in some other way" which the writer fails to indicate. For admission into orders there should be, according to the *National*, instead of subscription to the Thirty-Nine articles, "the simple declaration of a desire to enter the ministry of the Church of England as actually constituted, accompanied by a solemn promise to abide by its laws and submit to its authorities." The Prayer-book should be divided into what is fixed and what is variable—the latter, comprising all that is purely doctrinal—to be used or not at the pleasure of the clergyman and his flock. Patronage is still to be retained, but a body of elders chosen by and representing the congregation is to have "the privilege of protesting," though the final appointment of the clergy is to rest with the bishop. But no obnoxious minister could be removed without the consent of both patron and bishop. After this strange fashion the writer thinks freedom might be reconciled with responsibility. It is further suggested that bishops might be chosen by the clergy of the diocese, and afterwards select among themselves certain of their members to represent the Church in the Legislature. We have given this meagre outline of the *National's* scheme of Church Reform rather as an indication of the dissatisfaction at the present condition of the Church of England, than as a project ever likely to be realised. The grand aim of the proposed changes—which would amount to revolution—is "to allow the Church greater power of free self-development—more scope for the manifold display of her rich inherent life and energy—by the removal of restrictions within which she is at present 'caged, cribbed, confined, bound in to saucy doubts and fears.'" The writer is sanguine that the effect of these reforms "would be—not, what some apprehend, an endless splitting-up into sects and parties, but—more catholicity of spirit, a more binding moral union amidst the widest diversity of private opinion and of the intellectual apprehension of religion." The *National*, while admiring the spirit of the University Rationalists, is obliged to condemn their position as tutors and clergymen as being indefensible, logically and morally; and, while giving them credit for upright motives, views their relations to the Church and Universities "as altogether false and of pernicious example." The remedy is, of course, not the secession of the new theological teachers from the Church whose articles and doctrines they repudiate, but the abolition of all tests that embarrass their free speculations.

The *British Quarterly* devotes an article of eighty pages to the *Essays and Reviews*, in which the most salient arguments and criticisms of the University professors and clergymen are handled with much learning and smartness. It is the most elaborate and successful reply in detail to that now famous book that has yet appeared. The writer shows a perfect mastery of the subject, a logical power that grapples firmly with the unsound speculations of the *Essayists*, and a wealth of information that enables him very readily to correct misrepresentations and expose ignorance. The primary object of the *British Quarterly Review* in this paper—"The New Move in Oxford"—is to test the validity of the case of Messrs. Jowett and Co. It sets out with the axiom that "Christianity is an inspired communication from the Deity to mankind resting on an adequate historical basis, or it is nothing—nothing more than a branch of the naturalism which may be accepted as giving us the natural history of man." Each of the seven *Essays* are dealt with in succession. Beginning with the first, the reviewer disputes Dr. Temple's elaborate argument in "The Education of the World" that the progress of individual man is typical of the race. The following extract will indicate the drift of his strictures:—

"Our readers will bear in mind, then, that there are some three-fourths of the human race who do not give evidence of being subject to any law of progress at all; and that with the remainder, this law never leads to perfection, but would rather seem to bring new evils along with its good, so as to make a premature fall of nations as much a matter of law and certainty as their rise. These facts are not favourable to Dr. Temple's theory concerning the progressive education of the colossal man. We are aware, it will be said, that the Jew, the Greek, and the Roman, before they passed away, bequeathed each his own influence to the future, which the future has retained. And certainly, if the statement be at all true, that history is philosophy teaching by example, it would be strange if the experiences of the past had not yielded much to the present. No doubt, modern civilisation would not have been what it is but for the civilisations, and, above all, the Christian influences, which have preceded it. But the question is—Can a thoughtful man find enough in the facts of this nature that are really before him, to warrant the high speculations of Dr. Temple and others concerning the 'Education of the World'? Of course, if we believe in the divine origin of Christianity, and in the reality of the divine power which is said to go along with it, we may expect much in that direction. But the purely philosophical gentlemen who account Christianity a fiction, and still dream their dreams about the progress of enlightenment in this colossal man, are employed in rearing a huge structure on the most slender basis. In Europe there are natural causes which have always favoured the progress of nations; but there are also moral causes which have come largely in the wake of such influences, and which are not favourable to progress, but the contrary. Even among us, to whom it is given to profit in some measure by the experiences of the past, the gain that can be shown to be thus realised is really so small, so partially distributed, and so liable to be neutralised by other influences, that to reason from it, as Dr. Temple and others are disposed to do, does

seem to us a very fine-spun business, bordering, we must venture to say, on the ridiculous. Physical causes are strong, but moral causes are often stronger, and even these are liable to all sorts of disturbance."

In the examination of the paper of Dr. Rowland Williams, which mainly sets forth and endorses the conclusions of the late Baron Bunsen on biblical matters, it is shown that most of the positions taken up are those of the German Rationalists of the last age, which have been successfully met by modern Evangelical writers, especially those relating to chronology and prophecy. The consequences that flow from Professor Williams's view that the Scriptures are inspired in no sense different in kind from that in which any book containing any utterance of truth may be said to be inspired, are thus stated:—

"Of course, if this be the true state of the case, the Bible has been most absurdly lifted out of its proper place, and an interest attached to it, and a fuss made about it, which are utterly ridiculous. Abstract the special divine element from these books, and what is there in the literature of the Hebrews more than in any other literature that its sum should be designated THE BOOK?—that pious parents should count it their duty and their privilege to impress its statements on the minds of their children, and incorporate them with their whole inner being?—that great societies should be formed, and vast sums subscribed, to send copies of it all over the world?—that professorships should be founded, and great and costly establishments sustained, for no other end than to promote an exact acquaintance with it, and a reverential submission to it?—that men of all classes, and the best men of each class the most, should submit their lives to its control, regulate their conduct by its dictates, submit to privation and self-denial at its bidding, and peril their immortal all on its assurances? All this is manifestly absurd on the views which Dr. Williams advocates in this paper, and the sooner we repudiate such ways the better. Let us cease to call these fragments of Hebrew literature, and these narratives and letters written in very impure Greek, the Word of God; let us abolish theological colleges, professorships of Hebrew and Biblical philology; let us instruct our clergy no longer to delude the people by telling them that it is only in this book they can find the mind of God, and discover the way of salvation; let parents and guardians of youth desist from inculcating on the objects of their charge a greater respect for these writings than they yield to the *Iliad* or *Æneid*; let our Bible societies close their accounts, call in their agencies, stop their presses, and send their enormous stock to be sold for waste paper; let men of sense and education give up pinning their faith on this old book, and go to heaven as they best can by the light of reason, and under the bias of 'the better side of our nature;' and for those who, under the burden of earth's sorrows and the pangs of conscious guilt, have found blessed consolation and 'a good hope' by resting on what they believed to be the express promises of God, communicated to them by immediate revelation from him in these pages, let them be told that the consolation they have found is based on a delusion, that the hopes they cherish rest on a blunder, and that what they have been accustomed to receive as God's truth they must now (to use Dr. Williams's poetry) 'as fables strange our hirelings teach,' submit to see 'by genuine learning cast aside.'"

The strictures of Mr. Goodwin's essay on the Mosiac Cosmogony exhibit much ingenuity and acquaintance with Hebrew literature. The reviewer boldly asserts that science does not clash with the first chapter in the Bible:—

"Let its language be construed with due regard to the figurative and elliptic genius of the Hebrew tongue—let it be admitted (as is nowhere denied in the Bible) that indefinite ages elapsed before the introduction of man—let there be proper spacing left for the several stages of the great creative work—let us recollect what sort of a revelation would be required in an age when geology was unknown, and for a people who were to be taught religion, and not science—let it especially be remembered that, by the very nature of the case, the writer could not have been present at the Creation as a spectator; that no human being, for the same reason, could have given him the intelligence he records; and that to have written in that age according to the literal science of our own would have been to write so as neither to have been believed nor understood—and then, bearing all these things in mind, we shall be compelled to conclude that the coincidences between science and Scripture are too marked and emphatic to be explained in any other way than on the assumption of a Divine communication."

Professor Baden Powell's reasoning against the historic reality of miracles is combated with much keenness and force, and it is shown that the writer makes admissions which are absolutely fatal to his theory. In the examination of the essay on the "Interpretation of Scripture," the reviewer complains that Professor Jowett "advances the most positive statements, unsubstantiated by a word of reference in evidence, as if they were too patent to need proof, required no such corroboration, being merely an expression of opinions universally adopted by recent critics—when, on the contrary, they are opinions which have been unanimously controverted by Evangelical interpreters; and some of them, though so dictatoriously promulgated by Mr. Jowett, have been recanted, even on Rationalistic grounds, by the most eminent modern Rationalists." It is conclusively urged that "the record of the life of Christ is largely a record of his miracles; and the references in it to his miracles are inextricably minute and manifold."

If, then, all these portions of that record are false, the whole history becomes untrustworthy—a compost of lies, the more terribly evil because so subtly concocted; and how, from that sole record, convicted of egregious falsehood in its most prominent representations concerning the life of Christ, shall we be able to patch together the waste

shreds so as to exhibit, by their arrangement, a life which is said to be without a rival in human history?"

Some of the interpretations of the Scripture text by Mr. Jowett, as well as by other of the Essayists, are shown to be in glaring contradiction to the conclusions of modern Biblical criticism and to reflect little credit on Oxford scholarship. The essays of Mr. Wilson, on "The National Church," and of Mr. Pattison on "The Tendencies of Religious Thought in England from 1688 to 1750," are briefly passed over. Mr. Wilson argues that "he remains in England for many obvious reasons, though he does not approve of all that England does; and that in like manner he remains in the Established Church, though he is persuaded that it is a Church which needs large reconstruction." To which the *Quarterly Reviewer* aptly replies:—"But in adopting this mode of self-defence, the writer forgets that, as a clergyman, he is not only required to submit to what his Church enjoins, but to do many things, and to say many things, as being in his judgment in accordance with the Word of God, while he believes nothing of the kind concerning them." The following is the closing passage of this elaborate and able paper:—

"Of one thing we feel assured, that eminent as may be the names of some of the contributors to this volume, if evangelical truth is to fall by their hands, they will need to put those hands forth in quite another manner than seems to have satisfied them in the present instance. We regret that such men should have given themselves to such employment. But if the discussion is to be thoroughly prosecuted, it is well it should be known that the best that can be said on the negative side of it has been said."

It is gratifying to see the speculations of modern Rationalism thus carefully and candidly investigated and exploded, instead of being met by mere dogmatic assertion that fails to convince the understanding.

In "Bible Infallibility: Evangelical Defenders of the Faith," the *Westminster Review* again returns to the theological controversy of the day. The *Westminster*, as well as the *National*, reviews the Davidson controversy, and says that in the treatment of the late professor in Lancashire Independent College (named at as "the Dissenting academy at Manchester") "we have a melancholy instance of the wretched fallacies, the gross invective, the falsifying vituperation, resorted to by the Recordite party to prop an untenable dogma." While giving credit to those Independents who protested against the treatment of Dr. Davidson as evincing an "honesty and liberality which are the distinguishing marks of a truth-loving spirit," the *Westminster* thus attempts to sketch the position of Dissenters:—

"It is another token of the appropriateness of the threefold division of religious opinion (elaborated by the lamented Conybeare for the Established Church) to all sections of English Protestants. Wherever we look we may discover the High, the Low, and the Broad Church party. Dissenters have their attitudinarians, who imitate in dress the well-known M.B. waistcoat and clerical mien, who approve of forms, adopt ecclesiastical architecture, and make free use of the Book of Common Prayer. They have their more liberal, broad, and latitudinarian party, comprehending the modicum of learning and research found among them; who admire such men as Arnold, Hare, Maurice, and who are the authors of their unsectarian and more intelligent literature. And they have their Low Church party, very low indeed; their platitudinarians, distinguished for their sanctimonious slang and violent rhodomontade, their ignorance and bluster, in the pulpit or the magazine, in the newspaper, or in Exeter Hall. They make up the deficiency of their learning by the force of diatribe, and the hopelessness of their position by the violence of abuse."

The main purpose of the article, however, is to expose the inconsistencies of Mr. Ayre, the new editor of "Horne's Introduction," with the view of showing that "the Bible is the fallible record of what is received as a Divine revelation." But after this laboured attempt to cast discredit on the Bible, the *Westminster Reviewer* is constrained to admit that the facts of Christianity are unassailable, and that even in "the fallible writings" of Scripture "God has treasured up for us infallible truth, the glory of our souls, and the glory of our being—truth lasting as the rocks, and as eternal as the heavens."

In the *London Review*, the quarterly which is more immediately associated with the Wesleyan family, there is nothing bearing directly on the religious controversy of the day. But the opening article, "The Theory of Development in St. Paul's Epistles," ably combats Professor Jowett's theory that there was a difference of doctrine between St. Paul and the rest of the apostles, and that there was a difference of doctrine between St. Paul at one period and St. Paul at another. An informing article on "New Zealand" will also be read with much interest at the present time.

THE CHURCH INSTITUTION AND CHURCH-RATES.

On Monday evening a general meeting of the council and members of this institution, consisting for the most part of lay representatives from the various dioceses of England and Wales, was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street; Mr. Thomas Bell, F.R.S., presided, and there were present the Earl Nelson, Lord Robert Montagu, M.P., the Hon. P. P. Bouverie, Mr. A. Beresford Hope, Alderman Sir R. W. Carden, Mr. Roundell Palmer, Q.C., Mr. Prideaux, barrister, Mr. Henry Hoare,

and other gentlemen. The meeting was very numerously attended.

Mr. G. H. DAVIES, the secretary, submitted a report from the executive committee. Referring to such measures affecting the Church as are likely to become the subject of legislative action during the coming session, the committee first drew attention to the subject of Church-rates. This question had received much and serious consideration from them. A sub-committee was specially appointed to consider certain proposed bills on the subject, and the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—1. That the committee desire to see a bill on Church-rates such as they would feel able to support brought forward in Parliament at an early period. 2. That any such bill ought to embrace the following points:—The abolition of the present jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts and of the present jurisdiction of justices as to enforcing Church-rates; the definition of the objects for which a Church-rate may be made; the providing a tribunal of appeal from vestries as to Church-rates; that as far as practicable the mode of assessing and recovering Church-rates be assimilated to that now in force as regards poor-rates; power to enable the making of Church-rates on new parishes and districts. 3. That there are good reasons for thinking it expedient to extend the provisions of the Small Tenements Rating Act to Church-rates, with such further adaptations as may be found practicable. With reference to the question of petitions being presented to Parliament against the abolition of the rate, the committee considered that it would be advisable to do so. The measures which, affecting the interests of the Church, would probably be introduced into Parliament next session, might be grouped together. They were: Sir John Trelawny's bill for the total and unconditional abolition of Church-rates, Mr. Hubbard's bill for the conditional abolition of Church-rates, Mr. Dillwyn's Endowed Schools Bill, Lord Ebury's measure as to the revision of the Liturgy, the question of the "Bible printing patent." To all these questions the attention of the council had been directed.

Lord ROBERT MONTAGU, M.P., in moving the adoption of the report, strongly contended for the principle of an Established Church. He maintained that the Church-rate Bill of which Mr. Hubbard had given notice denied that principle *in toto*, reducing the Church to a mere sect. Its provisions, if carried out, would increase the number of Dissenters, while they would inevitably weaken the Church.

Mr. CLARON, in seconding the motion, also opposed Mr. Hubbard's bill, on the ground that a large number of conscientious Churchmen were opposed to it, while it would not satisfy a single Dissenter.

Mr. A. J. BERESFORD HOPE said he was prepared to support Mr. Hubbard's bill, knowing that that gentleman would be most willing to receive friendly suggestions from friendly supporters. The principle of Mr. Hubbard's bill was that the Church of England would not consult its own dignity, its own safety, its own permanent existence as the National Establishment of this country, by believing that it had distinctive doctrines of its own that might be repulsive to the consciences of British citizens—that others might have their own distinctive doctrines which would be repulsive to the members of the Church of England—and that persons who had distinctive doctrines of their own which were antagonistic to the Church of England, who declined to pay Church-rates, were apt to be hunted up and down the town as traitors to their Queen, while all the time they might have conscientious motives which ought to be respected by all true members of the National Church. They had, as men of common sense, to deal with things, not as they would imagine or wish them to be, but with things as they really were. Some years ago the Church was apparently on its last legs, but now it was flourishing. Formerly "Church and King" was a political cry, while "Civil and Religious Liberty" were cries elsewhere. Church and Dissent were the two rallying cries of the two great political parties in the country. But that old state of things had been thoroughly broken up, and the Church was no longer mixed up in people's imaginations with the predominance of any political faction; and so the Church had grown up to its present strength. Meanwhile Dissent had grown up too. It had acquired great political privileges. Dissenters were now in both Houses of Parliament, had seats in the Cabinet Councils of the Queen; in fact, the Church and Dissent were now on an equal political platform. If Churchmen took up this cry of "No Surrender," all the growing organisation of Dissent—their wealth, their intelligence, and their zeal—all would be combined in such a political phalanx that it would become a serious question how it should be met. The cry of "No Surrender" had been raised to the repeal of the Test and Corporation Act, Roman Catholic emancipation, and the admission of Jews to Parliament, but where were all those questions now? He could assure the meeting that Mr. Hubbard's bill had been drawn up under high civil and ecclesiastical authority, and he believed it would remove the difficulties under which the Church at present laboured with regard to its rates. He was not a Hubbardite *qua* Hubbardite, but he was a Hubbardite because he believed that Mr. Hubbard had started an exemption bill which would fully answer the purpose it professed to serve.

Mr. ROUNDSELL PALMER, Q.C., denied the position that the Church must necessarily be coextensive

with the State, and believed that any Church-rate measure based upon such a principle would be altogether useless. He had no objection to the suggestions made in the report—his only doubt being whether they could be carried out. Everybody admitted that the present state of things could not be retained, and the report suggested an entirely new system. The existing system had given way under their feet. He thought it would be unfortunate if the Church adopted the principle of no surrender in connexion with a political manifesto which came from a high quarter not long ago. If that political support was to be given for political purposes, it would before long be likely to be withdrawn for political purposes also.

Several other gentlemen having addressed the meeting in connexion with other points contained in the report, it was unanimously adopted.

PUBLIC MEETING ON THE CARDROSS CASE.

A public meeting—intended, it is said, as the first of a series to be held in different parts of the country—took place on Monday night, the 14th inst., in the Music-hall, George-street, Edinburgh, for the purpose of hearing "a full exposition of the bearings of the late decision of the Court of Session on the Cardross case," by gentlemen belonging to various Dissenting denominations. The hall was densely crowded in every part by a respectable mixed audience, comprising a goodly proportion of ladies. The orchestra was almost exclusively reserved for ministers and office-bearers of the various churches, and among the gentlemen in front of the platform were:—The Lord Provost, Mr. A. M. Dunlop, M.P.; Principal Cunningham, Rev. Dr. Guthrie, Rev. Mr. Arnot (Glasgow), Rev. Drs. Cairns (Berwick), Harper (Leith), and Somerville; Rev. Messrs. Reid, D. McEwan, Gemmell, F. Muir (Leith), and Cooper (Fala)—United Presbyterian Church; Rev. Dr. Gould (Reformed Presbyterian Church), Rev. Dr. Alexander (Independent Church), and others.

The LORD PROVOST, who was called to the chair, in his opening speech, after noticing the steps that have been taken in the matter by the Free Church Assembly, alluded to the aid which is being proffered to the Free Church in this matter by the influential members of other denominations. He repudiated the idea that there was any design on the independence of the Civil Courts in judgment or in action, and deprecated the attempts that had been made to misrepresent the question at issue, which was simply—Is there such a thing as exclusive spiritual jurisdiction, and does the deposition of a minister come within that jurisdiction?

The Rev. Principal CUNNINGHAM moved the first resolution:—

That the very idea of a Church implies the right and duty to keep itself pure by the exclusion of unworthy members; and that the constitutional principle of religious liberty is not carried out unless this right is fully recognised.

The Rev. doctor said it might have been better had they been able to continue to deal with this case as a legal one, till it had reached in the civil courts its natural issue. But from the misrepresentation that prevailed, and the necessity of concentrating the attention of the Christian community on a crisis affecting all evangelical churches, necessity had arisen for dealing with the matter as they were now met to deal with it. There were two classes of misrepresentations. It had been alleged that they claimed too much power for the Church, and conceded too little to the civil courts. As to the first charge, they claimed now only what they had always claimed, and what every evangelical non-established Church in the world must claim, the right of discharging the duties Christ had imposed on the Church in accordance with His Word. All non-established Churches assert, and no established Church dared openly to deny it—(applause)—that every Church was bound to avow this principle and regulate its proceedings accordingly. The adjudgment and settlement of all matters referring to admission or exclusion from office or ordinances must be regulated by the Church, and as her Divine Head had directed. The doctrine of the independence of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Church was no more Popish than that of the Divinity of our Lord and Saviour. Such principles were plainly involved in the very existence of Evangelical Churches. Nor did these claims involve anything like a claim to infallibility. They claimed only to adhere to their conscientious convictions of duty, as derived from God's Word. Having come to the conclusion that they were thus bound to depose a man from office, they might still listen to argument showing that they had done wrong; and if this were shown, they would retrace their steps; but they could recognise no authoritative interference in the matter, because there was no competent civil authority which could interfere. The penalties that the civil courts could enforce were simply temptations to swerve from the path of duty to which they must adhere till conscience be reached. The application of these principles to this case was plain. That man had been deposed from the office of the ministry, to which they never could repose him. They never could regard him in any other light than as a validly suspended man. Nothing but the authority of Christ brought to bear upon it could alter their position in that matter. He believed that, in deposing that man, the Free Church was acting in accordance with the mind and will of Christ, and he still believed it. Some talked of an excess of jurisdiction in the matter, the idea of which was a mere absurdity. Mr. McMillan had voluntarily connected himself with the Church, to whose province, and to whose province alone, belonged all

questions as to the deposition of ministers. It had been alleged that there had been injustice and irregularity in the case. If these allegations referred to mere technical irregularities they were not valid. If it could be alleged that there had been plain violations of natural equity for the purpose of damaging him, that might be a foundation for a claim of damages. It had been alleged that a charge on which Mr. M'Millan had been found guilty was not completely before the Court. This was one of those minute occurrences on which there was no law or precedent, and which, when they transpired, must be dealt with on the grounds of natural fairness. When a case was tabled in a Church Court, he held that it was competently before the Court of the whole Church in the event of its being appealed. If the evidence had been dropped unfinished before the inferior Court, or if Mr. M'Millan had refused to plead, there might have been some difficulty, but this was not the case.

General ANDERSON seconded the resolution.

The Rev. Dr. CAIRNS moved the second resolution, as follows:—

That, while the Church renders a cheerful obedience to the civil courts in questions of property and civil contract, recognises their right to protect character from malicious attack, and admits their claim to the inspection of ecclesiastical proceedings for these objects; it cannot submit to the review by the civil courts of its discipline, as in any case, or on any plea, belonging to them to correct or reduce.

JAMES PEDDIE, Esq., seconded the resolution.

The Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER moved the third resolution, as follows:—

That all non-established Churches are deeply interested in the result of the Cardross case, as apparently affecting their spiritual liberties; and that therefore it is the duty of these churches to watch the progress of this case, and to enlighten the public mind on the principles which it involves.

He said:—

As the Congregationalists occupy a sort of extreme position in reference to questions of State interference, if I can show that the doctrine laid down by the judges, or virtually involved in the position they have assumed in this case, reaches even to us, I shall have in effect shown that there is no religious denomination in the country to which it does not reach. We had come to the conclusion that we Independents had found the happy solution of this vexed problem, and, having been pushed from point to point, had at length got beyond the sphere within which the State thought itself called to meddle with the Church. In this happy belief we have lived for some centuries, and so entirely has the State refrained from meddling with us, that the very idea of such a thing seems to have died out in the minds of English Dissenters, and it is almost impossible to persuade them to believe that an encroachment, such as we are assembled this evening to repel, is a possible thing in any part of the United Kingdom. I am afraid, however, that in the North, at least, the fancied security of Congregationalists from State interference is, in principle at least, in imminent danger of being brought to an end. After all our retreating and shrinking, the arm of the civil power has extended itself so as to lay its grasp even upon us. We have said we will give up State endowments, we will renounce general organisation, we will give up all standards of faith and usage, except the letter of the Bible, and we will retreat into the position of mere private societies, each of which stands apart, so far as ecclesiastical combination and discipline is concerned, from all the rest, if you will only let us alone. All that we ask is, that the civil power would leave us to ourselves, to manage our own affairs uncontrolled by any extraneous authority. Now hitherto this has been conceded to us; but if the principle and claim involved in this Cardross case are to stand good in law, we shall no longer be able to flatter ourselves in the enjoyment of any such immunity. For how stands the case? Simply thus as it appears to me. A petition is presented to the Judges of the Court of Session praying them to consider a sentence pronounced by a Church Court in the exercise of discipline on one under its jurisdiction, to find that sentence wrong, to pronounce it consequently null and void, and to restore the petitioner to his former position in the Church. Now, such a petition is either a mere piece of folly and impertinence which should be rejected instantly as such, or it rests upon the principle that the civil courts of this realm have the right and power to revise Church censures, and annul or confirm them as they see meet. But if it rests on this principle, then the court by entertaining the petition virtually homologates the principle, and adopts it as the basis and justification of its own proceedings in the matter. From this conclusion I cannot see the possibility of an escape. It is true that in the meantime it is only the Free Church over whose proceedings this right of inspection and adjudication is claimed; but there is nothing in the constitution or position of the Free Church in this matter to restrict the application of the principle assumed to them. On the contrary, they are brought under its incidence simply because it applies universally to all non-established Churches, and to them among the rest. Here, then, is an end of our boasted independence. I find to my dismay that I am no more independent than if I were a minister of the Church of England; over all my proceedings in Church matters there stretches the controlling power of the Court of Session. If I administer discipline at all now, I must do it with their sanction, and with a constant regard to their supervision.

He concluded thus:—

Either there must be no toleration for non-Established Churches at all, or the toleration must extend to their being held supreme in their own sphere as bodies acting judicially, and administering a law fixed for them by Christ their King. If states cannot endure this, why, they must persecute and extirpate all who pretend to it; but if they profess to allow such to exist, they must not be guilty of the mockery of taking back with one hand what they offer with the other. A Church that cannot freely administer law on the proper administration of which its very existence as a Church depends, is a non-entity, and can exist only in name. A Church exists not to do its own will, but to execute the will of Christ; and if it be prevented doing this with a single regard to His authority, it had much better not exist at all. These are the reasons which seem to me to render

it imperative on us, and by parity of reason on all Dissenters, to make common cause with the Free Church in this matter, and unite with them in resisting by all lawful means the claims which the Court of Session is implicitly putting forth to sit in judgment in purely ecclesiastical causes. I have stated my reasons briefly, having respect to the time of this meeting, but I trust I have stated them clearly. I conclude by offering to the Free Church the expression of my entire concurrence with them in the position they have assumed, my fraternal sympathy with them under the annoyance to which they have been subjected, and my earnest desire and hope that they may ere long find their efforts to vindicate the freedom of Christ's church crowned with full and final success.

The rev. doctor's speech was warmly and frequently applauded.

The Rev. Dr. SOMERVILLE entered fully into a consideration of the law upon the subject, meeting the pleas that had been put forward by the Lord Ordinary against the Church. The Rev. Dr. Goold ably supported the views advocated by preceding speakers; and Dr. Guthrie delivered, at the close, a characteristic address.

The following committee was appointed to take steps for diffusing information, and awakening an interest in the case throughout the country:—Principal Cunningham, Revs. Dr. Harper, Dr. Cairns, Dr. Alexander, Dr. Goold, Dr. Somerville, Dr. Guthrie, Dr. Begg, Dr. Candlish, Sir Henry Moncrieff, Dr. Andrew Thomson, Jonathan Watson, Dr. M'Michael, Dr. Peddie, Dr. George Johnstone, Dr. Johnston (Limekilns), Dr. Bannerman, Robert Rainy, Dr. Beith (Stirling), Dr. Grierson (Errol), — Walker (Carawath), Thomas Finlayson (Edinburgh); A. Murray Dunlop, Esq., M.P., W. E. Baxter, Esq., M.P., General Anderson, James Peddie, Esq., W.S., R. S. Grieve, Esq., Andrew Fyfe, Esq., Robert Johnston, Esq., G. Meldrum, Esq., J. Drybrough, Esq., Robert Paul, Esq., and Professor Miller.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW ON THE REVISION OF THE LITURGY.

The first article of the new number of the *Edinburgh Review*, just published, is devoted to this subject. The writer first notices the very interesting controversy carried on in Australia between the Rev. Thomas Binney, of the Weigh House Chapel, London, and the Bishop of Adelaide, respecting a fusion of the Protestant Evangelical Churches; a controversy "carried on," as the reviewer justly observes, "not only with a very high ability and remarkable clearness of statement, but with a courtesy, a generosity, and a spirit of large-minded charity which it is most agreeable to observe." He then discusses the situation of the Church of England, and after extolling its vocation as a National Church, observes:—

But then, on the part of the Church itself, there must be a corresponding readiness to accept and discharge the duties of its vocation, generously as well as faithfully. If it refuses to be expansive, it ceases to be national. If it be unable or unwilling to obey the organic laws of the nation's spiritual development, the confession of such inability (on whatever plea it is excused or even justified) is at any rate an abdication of its national character—an admission that its claims can be no longer maintained, or no longer at least in their exclusiveness.

The reviewer next notices various ways in which the Church has adapted itself to its work, and then declares his conviction that without the revision of the Liturgy any great advance of Church comprehensiveness is absolutely impossible. Of the required subscription to the Liturgy, he says:—

It is a refinement of ecclesiastical tyranny, due to the counter-reformation party of the 17th century, to turn forms of devotion into engines of inquisitorial stringency, by requiring plenary assent and consent to all and everything contained in them. But in the case of the Liturgy, we cannot but think that more is wanted than a mere alteration in the terms of ministerial subscription. Forms of prayer are essentially different from doctrinal aphorisms; and to dwell upon points by which disputations are provoked, is in them a supererogatory offence. Moreover, they belong to the laity at least as much as to the clergy; and, unlike a code of doctrine which is only occasionally referred to, they necessarily challenge attention. Hence the peculiar importance we attach to a revision of the Liturgy.

Further on he observes:—

The present state of things, then, involves this glaring inconsistency. The law compels the use of certain formularies, and even insists upon a profession of unreserved adherence to them on the part of the ministers of the Church; while at the same time the Church tribunals authorise, and custom encourages, those ministers to evade the plain meaning of the formularies by expedients manifestly sophistical. Such a state of things cannot be maintained. It cannot be called a compromise in any honest sense. And there are but two solutions of the difficulty. Either reduce the Church to limits narrower than those which it has already sunk to; or do what is asked for by the revisionists—adapt the Liturgy to a large comprehensiveness, a comprehensiveness already established by the Articles, allowed by the practice of centuries, required by the best interests of the country, demanded by public opinion, solemnly sanctioned by the ecclesiastical courts.

The reviewer then pays a high tribute to the Parliamentary exertions of Lord Ebury in connexion with this subject, and declares the argument of his speech in the House of Lords last year unanswerable. He next notices Mr. Fisher's very able work on the same subject, and its special usefulness as showing a fact which is often concealed, that the present Prayer-book is not the work of the Reformers, but one with which the reactionary re-

visions of 1559, 1604, and 1662 have tampered most seriously. He observes that—

Even could we restore it to its earlier form, we should find it in many points inconsistent with those views of Christian truth, simpler at once and higher and more expansive, which a sounder biblical criticism has now very generally diffused.

The reviewer considers that Mr. Fisher has "shattered to pieces the shallow sophistical expedient to which the evangelical clergy are driven." He thinks the much-talked-of declaration of 10,000 clergy against revision has not the weight which Lord Ebury's opponents ascribe to it. The reforms indicated as necessary do not stop at the abbreviation of the Sunday services, the better arrangement of its component parts, and the avoidance of wearisome repetition.

It will be comparatively useless for the purposes of comprehension to improve the machinery of the Church, and even to remove moral blemishes from her administration, so long as forms are imposed and language is forced upon her ministers and her lay members also, to which the best of the Nonconformists have always pointed in justification of their position, and against which the judgment and conscience of growing multitudes within her communion are loudly declaring themselves.

The actual changes advocated by the *Edinburgh* are referred to elsewhere. The Parliamentary opposition of the bishops, the published criticisms of Archbishop Whately, the Bishop of Llandaff, and Dr. Vaughan are noticed, and also the common allegation that not the extension but the narrowing of the limits of Church communion would be the result of such a revision of the Liturgy as is here demanded.

But (it has been said more plausibly) if comprehension be sought, it is at least all on one side. A moment's reflection will show the futility of this observation. For whom, on the other side, should the Church seek to draw into her communion? Not surely the Roman Catholics. No one dreams that this would be possible, unless the Church become Roman Catholic itself. And if not the Roman Catholics, who is it to be? Does not the Church already comprehend men who are Romanists in everything except avowed allegiance to the Pope? While on the other side there are millions of our Protestant fellow-countrymen excluded from the communion of the Church by barriers for the most part wholly unnecessary—barriers which it is not too late, even yet, to throw down in the name of charity and truth.

CHURCH-RATES AT ROMSEY.—A number of the inhabitants of Romsey, including several members of the Town Council, have refused to pay the Church-rate. During last week summonses were taken out against ten of the number; but on the day appointed for the hearing, the representative of the churchwardens withdrew the summonses—a proceeding which a crowded court greeted with loud applause.

THE REFUSAL OF A CHURCH-RATE IN BURY ST. EDMOND'S.—The decision of the vestry of St. James's parish, in this town, adds another to the many proofs of the idleness of Mr. Disraeli's advice to the Church, of "No Surrender!" in the matter of Church-rates. Hitherto Bury has been set down as an instance of the non-recusants, because, for several years past, rates have been made, but have not been enforced against Dissenters or others who did not choose to pay them—in other words, have not been enforced at all. But it is now seen by the opponents of the Church-rate that even this "voluntary rate" furnishes an argument in defence of the system, and the small demand of a sufficient rate to erect a scaffold to ascertain the extent of mischief and remove the present danger is refused.—*Bury Post*.

SUNDAY REST ASSOCIATION.—A deputation from the Metropolitan Sunday Rest Association waited upon Sir George Lewis, at the Home-office, on Wednesday, to represent to him the insufficiency of the law to prevent the public crying of goods for sale on Sundays, in the metropolitan police district, and the City of London and the liberties thereof; and to endeavour to procure the insertion of a clause in the Metropolitan Police Act, or in any act in which such clause would be admissible, to the effect that no person shall on Sundays, hawk, sell, or expose for sale, by crying with the voice, or the use of a bell, or other audible sound, any ware or merchandise, or anything whatsoever, within the metropolitan police district and within the city of London, and the liberties thereof. The deputation was introduced by the Lord Bishop of London.

THE EASTER-DUES QUESTION AT ACCRINGTON.—The Anti-Easter-dues Association formed at Accrington, and numbering not fewer than 2,000 members, is still prosecuting its work of agitation against the impost. Agents are busily engaged in canvassing for subscriptions wherewith to carry on an energetic campaign previous to and during the approaching session of Parliament, when they intend to introduce a bill into the House of Commons for the total abolition of Easter-dues. In the interim an aggregate conference is to be held at Accrington, to be attended by delegates from every place in Lancashire where the dues are collected, when the method of warfare will be arranged, each district will be more vigorously agitated, and petitions got up for presentation to the legislature. On the other hand, a few threatening notices have been served to several Accrington tradesmen, but it is thought that no further proceedings will be taken to enforce payment.

THE VAUDOIS SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY IN FLORENCE.—It will be remembered that the Synod of the Vaudois Church, at its meeting at Pomaret in May last, resolved to transfer its school of theology to Florence, and that the institution was opened in that city in October. The *Buona Novella* states that the professors, in paying their respects to Baron

Ricasoli, the Governor-General of Tuscany, received from him the heartiest reception, and the assurance of the most entire liberty—"liberty to which," said the Baron, "the Vaudois Church has full right, not only in virtue of the liberal Constitution of the State, but also and above all, in virtue of the long sufferings that this Church has so gloriously endured, in obeying only the voice of conscience."

MOVEMENTS OF THE EVANGELICAL PARTY IN THE CHURCH.—On Monday, the 14th inst., a large and influential body of the metropolitan clergy, over whom Canon Champneys presided, met in St. Giles's vestry to confer on the aspect of the times, and the best methods of withstanding the various forms of error which are rife in the Church. It has been resolved that they should meet every month, and thus secure a more united action than has been hitherto possible.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A MINISTER.—On last Sunday week, the Rev. Joseph Gray, for many years pastor of a Congregational church at Chelmsford, left the house of the Rev. William Lucy, at Malvern Link, with whom he was residing, in time to attend the evening service at the Link Chapel, apparently in his usual health; he had not been seated two minutes when he was observed by those around him to incline sideways, and they prevented his falling. All the friendly and medical assistance which could be rendered was immediately given, but without avail. He died on the spot, without a word or a sigh.—*The Worcestershire Chronicle*.

CHURCH ORGANISATION IN TOTNES ARCHDEACONRY.—An institution has been organised in this archdeaconry, under the auspices of the Rev. Archdeacon Downall, for the purpose of "defending the National, or Established Church," and to prevent "confiscation of religious endowments, and their application to secular uses." A recent meeting of the members of the society, residing in the deaneries of Totnes, Moreton, and Ipplepen, was held at Newton Abbot, under the presidency of the archdeacon.—*Western Times*.

THE LAW OF BAPTISM.—Representations have been made by the clergy at several recent meetings of convocation of the inconvenience of a strict adherence to the provisions of the 29th Canon of the Church, and urging the fact that it was a great impediment in the way of parents of the poorer classes bringing their children for baptism. Accordingly, the convocation of Canterbury petitioned her Majesty for a repeal of that canon, which was granted. Since then a committee of both houses of convocation has submitted a case to Sir Fitzroy Kelly and Sir Hugh Cairns for their opinion as to the legality of this repeal, and in that opinion, just delivered, these gentlemen say, "that having regard as well to the state of the canon law at the time of the passing of that act as to the ancient usage and law of the Church of England, we are of opinion that any alteration or repeal of the 29th Canon, such as is proposed by the Convocation of Canterbury, would not, even if sanctioned by her Majesty, have the effect of relieving the members of the Church, lay or clerical, in the province of Canterbury, from the obligation, which we think now exists, that a child shall be presented for baptism by sponsors, being persons other than its parents."

THE UNION OF CITY BENEFICES.—At the Court of Common Council of the city of London on Thursday, a communication was read from the Bishop of London, stating that it was his lordship's intention to issue a commission under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 23rd and 24th Victoria, cap. 142, to inquire into and report upon the expediency of a proposed union of the benefices of St. Mary-le-Bow with St. Pancras, Soper-lane, and Allhallows, Honey-lane; Allhallows, Bread-street, with St. John the Evangelist; and St. Mildred, Bread-street, with St. Margaret Moses. Also, of a like commission with reference to the benefices of St. Mary Aldermary with St. Thomas the Apostle; St. Antholin with St. John the Baptist; and St. Michael Royal with St. Martin Vintry. Also, of a like commission with reference to the benefices of St. Mary Somerset with St. Mary Mounthaw; and St. Nicholas Coleabbey with St. Nicholas Olave. His lordship added that, as the Act of Parliament required that two of the Commissioners should be lay members of the Church of England, and should be nominated to him (the Bishop) by the Corporation of London, he should be obliged if the Lord Mayor would cause such nomination to be made in reference to each of the proposed unions, and suggested the expediency of the same gentlemen being nominated in each case, inasmuch as all the benefices proposed to be dealt with are in the vicinity of each other, and it would be convenient to have the three commissions issued simultaneously. After a brief conversation, the subject dropped, the Court adopting a suggestion of the Lord Mayor to postpone its discussion for the present.

SCOTCH DISSENTERS AND THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.—During the Reform Bill struggle, and for many years after, the Liberal members looked to Dissenters as their great allies and unflinching political friends, and it is only of late that they have begun to forget the constitution of their majorities, and to play into the hands of the Church. Very much is owing for this unsatisfactory position to Dissenters themselves. They have allowed the principles of Voluntaryism to drop out of sight in local discussions and at election periods. They have been dormant while the Church has been active and unscrupulous. And as the members, with little principle of their own, take for granted much which the constituencies advance, they have believed Dissent to be weak from the silence of its votaries.

Nothing but delusions of this kind could account for the extraordinary action of the Scotch Liberals last session. But means must be taken very speedily to bring out the latent political strength of Dissenters, and we do not know that better means could be adopted than by organising in Edinburgh a branch of the Liberation Society which so ably conducts the affairs of our brethren in England. With an agent of the society on the spot, whose duty it would be to make himself acquainted with the position of all the burghs as regards the State Church, and proceeding from Edinburgh as a centre to stir up the energies of the country, the state of matters in Scotland would very soon be altered for the better, and still more powerful aid given to the parent society itself than Scotland has yet given. Already there has been such a reviving of the old spirit, that the agent who has periodically visited us from London has been obliged to multiply his visits, so far as almost to make a Scotch branch an absolute necessity even for economy's sake; and looking at the great issues at stake, we hope the plan will be adopted forthwith. The simple circumstance of the Liberation Society having an office in Edinburgh would quicken the perception of the Scotch members to the power of Dissent amazingly. What we want is neither strength of principle, nor ability, political and pecuniary, to carry out our views, but union of action. That union and concentration have been brought about among English Dissenters by the admirable action of this society, which as regards the Church and State question bids fair to rival the Anti-Corn League in importance, and we are convinced a branch in Scotland will now be the first step to our political disenthralment.—*Scottish Press*.

Religious Intelligence.

THE SPECIAL SERVICES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.—At Westminster Abbey on Sunday evening there was an extremely large congregation, a very fair proportion of the persons present being working-men with their families. The preacher was the Rev. Daniel Moore, M.A., who selected for his text Rom. xii. 11. At Exeter Hall the preacher was the Rev. Aubrey C. Price, chaplain of the Lock Hospital, Harrow-road. In the course of the service he read Isaiah liii., and selected as his text 1 Samuel xxii. 1, 2. Notwithstanding the very unfavourable weather, there was an attendance of about 1,800 persons. At the various theatres the preachers yesterday were as follows:—Britannia, Rev. E. Lightwood; Victoria, Rev. J. H. Millard, minister of Maze-pond Chapel, and Rev. F. Greeves, of Lambeth; Sadler's Wells, Rev. W. Grigaby, of the Tabernacle, and Dr. Davis, secretary of the Religious Tract Society (instead of the Rev. E. Garrett, who was unwell); Standard, Rev. R. Leake, Wesleyan minister; Pavilion, Rev. W. Tyler, of Mile-end New Town Chapel. At St. James's Hall the Rev. E. Paxton Hood preached in the morning, and the Rev. Richard Roberts in the evening.

OLNEY.—The Rev. Thomas W. Mays, M.A., late of Hackney College, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Church assembling in the Independent Chapel, Olney, Bucks, and purposes to commence his labours on the first Sabbath in February.

INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, COLEFORD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—ANNIVERSARY SERVICES.—On Sunday, January 13, three sermons were preached by Rev. J. D. Davies, of Blakeney, and on Monday, January 14, a public tea-meeting was held, when about 350 sat down to tea. In the evening the chair was taken by Rev. R. Stevens, M.A. (pastor), and short addresses were delivered to a large assembly by Revs. W. Best, B.A. (Baptist), and G. Powell (St. Briavels), Dr. Batten, and Messrs. Provis, Workman, and Nicholson.

THE REV. R. SLATE, pastor of the Congregational church, Grimshaw-street, Preston, was seized with illness whilst he was pronouncing the benediction at the morning service on Sunday week at that place of worship. He fell back in the pulpit and fainted; medical assistance was sent for, and the rev. gentleman was in a measure restored. In consequence of failing health, however, Mr. Slate, who is in his 73rd year, has been necessitated to resign his charge of the Congregational interest in Grimshaw-street; and at a meeting of the church members, on Thursday evening, specially convened, he formally announced his intention to that effect.

PRESCOT.—On Thursday evening, January 10, a beautiful and valuable tea-service was presented to the Rev. William Chapman, Congregational minister in this town, by the ladies of his congregation, as a testimonial of their high esteem for his character, and their appreciation of his earnest and devoted labours as their pastor. In making the presentation on behalf of the ladies, Mr. Tyler expressed his warm concurrence in this manifestation of regard for their pastor (than whom none could be more kind or assiduous in pastoral duties), and hoped that he would be long spared to continue his most acceptable labours in Prescott. Mr. Chapman in feeling terms acknowledged the gift.

LIMERICK.—The Rev. Chisman Beadle, pastor of the Independent Church in this city, has just been presented by the ladies of his congregation with a new and very handsome set of silk robes for the pulpit, as a mark of their high esteem and regard, and an expression of sympathy with him in his holy work. The ministry of Mr. Beadle in this popish city has been greatly blessed of God, and the church under his pastoral care has increased to double its former size. The past week in this city was felt by many to be a season of great blessing, and it is confidently hoped that great results will follow.

Special religious services were held twice every day in the different Nonconformist sanctuaries; and on Sabbath evening, the 13th, all those sanctuaries being closed, a solemn convocation was held at the theatre, when several fervent prayers were offered by laymen, and some powerful addresses delivered by the Rev. Daniel Wilson (Presbyterian), the Rev. Chisman Beadle (Independent), and the Rev. Thomas Guard (Wesleyan). The theatre was crowded on the occasion, many being obliged to stand during the three hours that the service continued.

WOODFORD.—A social tea-meeting was held on Thursday last, in connexion with the Woodford Congregational Chapel, for the purpose of taking some steps towards the enlargement of this place of worship, of making it suitable to the wants of an increasing congregation, and of a constantly growing neighbourhood. James Spicer, Esq., presided on the occasion; and, after certain proposals by Messrs. Crawley, Hooper, Brown, Twigg, Dixon, Sykes, and the minister (the Rev. Edward Thomas Egg), the meeting most liberally and promptly responded to propositions placed before it, and to the appeals made, by promising to subscribe 700*l.*, and furthermore pledged itself to aid in carrying out any plans in order that the contemplated enlargement may afford increased opportunity to the progress of the word of God in this important neighbourhood. The worthy chairman and family subscribed 300*l.*

ANOTHER MIDNIGHT MEETING OF FALLEN WOMEN IN LIVERPOOL.—According to the *Liverpool Mercury*, a second meeting of the "frail and fallen ones" of Liverpool was held on Tuesday, at midnight, in the Teutonic Hall, Lime-street, and was numerously attended. Cards of invitation were issued to about 500 persons, and we understand that in scarcely a single instance were those invitations refused or declined, but in the majority of cases were received with courtesy and respect. An excellent tea was furnished, to which between 200 and 300 girls sat down. They seemed to enjoy the repast, and chatted over it in an apparently friendly, but anything but noisy manner. Mr. Falloon delivered an earnest and affectionate address to them, exhorting them to turn from their evil ways, and pointing out the inevitable termination of a career of vice in misery, wretchedness, and death. Seriousness and attention were impressed on nearly every face, and here and there one could almost see by the downcast despairing look of some poor creature that memory was busy at work—that the reflection of what she was and what she might have been was the theme uppermost in her mind; and the frequent sigh, the silent, oft-falling tear, told with what bitter regret the thought was accompanied.

LINDFIELD.—An interesting meeting of a valedictory character was held on the 10th inst., the Rev. J. E. Judson (after a pastorate of eighteen years at Lindfield) having accepted a joint invitation of the Congregational Church at Newry, and of the Irish Evangelical Society. After tea Daniel Pratt, Esq., of Cuckfield, was called to the chair. After some admirable opening remarks the Chairman called upon Mr. T. D. Daniel (one of the deacons) to read an address, which was beautifully written on vellum, and subsequently presented to the retiring minister. The address referred to Mr. Judson's multitudinous labours during his pastorate at Lindfield, one of the latest and most important being the erection of their beautiful sanctuary, the debt of which had been liquidated mainly by his exertions. Mr. Judson responded in a very feeling and appropriate manner. The Rev. Dr. Massie moved the first resolution, and in the course of his remarks furnished some valuable information respecting the operations of the Irish Evangelical Society, more especially at Newry and the district around. Mr. Wells, of Lindfield, seconded the resolution. The Rev. A. Foyster, of Cuckfield, moved the second resolution, which recognised the valuable labours of Mr. Judson in the county, more especially in connexion with the Sussex Home Mission. Mr. Ellis, of Lindfield, seconded it. Letters had been received from the Revs. R. Hamilton and A. King, of Brighton, regretting their inability to attend the meeting, and the absence of other neighbouring ministers was occasioned by the special prayer-meeting of the week; but it was very gratifying to hear the mingled regrets and congratulations of so many of Mr. Judson's immediate friends who were present upon the occasion.

SUNDAY LECTURES AT HANLEY THEATRE.—On Sunday week afternoon, the Rev. R. H. Smith, Independent minister, commenced the delivery of a series of lectures in the Hanley Theatre, the gratuitous use of which has been granted by Mr. Rogers, the lessee. The object of these addresses appears to be to bring the great truths of Christianity under the notice of persons who do not generally attend places of divine worship, and in the handbills announcing the lectures "the attendance of the colliers, forgers, and labourers of the district was specially invited." Before the hour for commencing the lecture the theatre was crowded in every part, and to the gratification of the lecturer and his friends a large proportion of those who were present—probably more than one-half—were members of the classes for whose benefit the lecture was intended. The proceedings were opened by the singing of the National Anthem, copies of which had been circulated among the audience. The subject of Mr. Smith's address was "The Neighbour: or, the Man who fell among Thieves," and before referring specially to the parable which formed the basis of the lecture he pointed out the duty of neighbourliness, and said that, being himself a com-

perative stranger in Hanley, and believing that many of the classes whom he had invited to meet him there were also strangers to the Potteries, he had considered it his duty to show himself neighbourly by putting himself in communication with them, and by seeking to do them good. He then read the parable of the Good Samaritan, and, by a kind of running commentary upon the facts, brought vividly before the mind's eye of his auditors all the circumstances of this immortal story. The narrative was delivered in language at once simple and vigorous, and the lessons which lie upon the surface of the parable were enforced in a persuasive and singularly judicious manner. The consequence was that Mr. Smith secured the unbroken attention of every one present, and many observant persons were heard to express the hope that this presentation of the Christian duty of neighbourliness would not be without its influence on the lives and habits of those who heard it. The proceedings were closed by the singing of the doxology.—*Staffordshire Advertiser.*

Correspondence.

THE CARDROSS CASE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I have read with much interest your leading article in the *Nonconformist* of the 9th instant on the Cardross case. The results arrived at in that article I substantially agree in, viz., "that when the Church so mismanages the ecclesiastical power which belongs to her by the consent of her own members, as to inflict wrong extending to temporal things, let that wrong be remedied by the Civil Courts—but beyond this the Civil Courts are not competent to proceed; they have no right to determine that a man dismissed from membership or deposed from office by the Church shall be restored to membership or office in the Church." But there are points connected with the case which you have not touched on, and respecting which, I conceive, difference of opinion among Dissenters exists. Before mentioning these points, I might show that the Free Church has shifted its ground since the commencement of the case. She first refused to "produce the evidence on which she grounded her right to exercise discipline over her own members," but afterwards saw reason to depart from this refusal, and did make the productions. She at first denied the right of the Civil Courts to give damages in any case where she had given forth an ecclesiastical sentence, but she now admits their right to enquire, and, if wrong has been committed, to give what civil redress they can. But, as my object is not to show the tentative process by which the Free Church is gradually approaching to right views on the question at issue, but to show the real points that still remain undisposed of, I forbear remarking further on the history of the case.

It may be conceded that the Civil Court cannot have any right to review the proceedings of any Free Church Court on the merits of any case of discipline exercised on an office-bearer, for every office-bearer—when he takes office in that Church—promises and subscribes that he "believes that the Lord Jesus Christ, as King and Head of the Church, has therein appointed a government in the hands of Church officers distinct from and not subordinate in its own province to civil government, and that the civil magistrate does not possess jurisdiction or authoritative control over the regulation of the officers of Christ's Church," and that he "promises to submit unto the admonitions of the brethren of this Presbytery, and to be subject to them, and all other Presbyteries, and superior judicatories of this Church."

It seems quite clear from these obligations, that the Civil Courts are entirely excluded from reviewing any case on its merits disposed of by a Church Court—that it is not competent for them to look into the evidence of a case of discipline, and to determine any thing in reference to the goodness or badness of the decision which the Church Court arrived at. But while Mr. McMillan, the pursuer in the Cardross case, has evidently no right to demand a review on the merits—has he a right to demand a review on the procedure in his case? So far as I can see, there is not in the standards of the Free Church, any obligation preventing office-bearers from asking this review on the procedure. Mr. McMillan is bound to the extent of what he voluntarily consented to when joining the Free Church, and not any further. The Free Church—like all public bodies—has rules and forms of procedure for trying cases of discipline, to which Mr. McMillan gave his adhesion, and by which he alleges the Church is bound. He admits that if the Church had followed her own rules of procedure in his case, he could not have challenged her decision, but he alleges that the Church violated her own laws of procedure, tried him in a way contrary to her own constitution, and contrary to the compact she made with him when he joined her, and that therefore he has a right to ask redress from the Civil Courts. The Free Church disposes of this objection by saying that she has a right to change her form of procedure when she thinks proper. No one doubts her right to change her forms in the manner that she usually legislates, but it is an entirely different thing to change them in the course of a trial of a case of discipline. Now, apart from the question as to what the state of the law actually is, as to the right of the Civil Courts to enquire if the procedure of a Church Court is according to her own laws, the question is puzzling many minds what *ought* and *should* be the state of law in the matter. Is it desirable, or is it not, to have the Civil Courts enquiring into procedure. A member of a congregation might be charged at the supreme court of a Presbyterian church with some offence, and then and there expelled without being present and without hearing of the charge, and this quite contrary to the Church's laws of procedure. Should the Civil Courts, on the ground of this being a violation of the compact between the Church and the member, give civil redress. Or are the evils of an inquiry by the Civil Courts into the procedure of a Church Court in a case of discipline, so probable as to warrant the conclusion that ecclesiastical tyranny—such as supposed—should rather be borne without redress?

While we must be careful, on the one hand, of vindicating and preserving the spiritual independence of our churches, we must be also careful, on the other

hand, of preserving the rights of individuals; for it is quite clear, a Church has no greater power over a member than the power he voluntarily consented to give her when he became a member, or afterwards agreed to. If, therefore, it be thought desirable that Civil Courts should not inquire into the procedure of a Church Court, then it would be necessary for members when joining, to agree to this exclusion of the Civil Courts, and thus make it part of the contract between the Church and the member. And if the Free Church cannot show that Mr. McMillan agreed to this—if she cannot show that this is part of the contract between Mr. McMillan and her—that she is at liberty to change her procedure in any case, and that the Civil Courts are excluded from reviewing her procedure,—then Mr. McMillan, it seems to me, has the right to prove his allegations in the Civil Courts, and if he does prove that the Free Church has violated her own laws in trying him, the Civil Courts are shut up to awarding him pecuniary damages, provided that the Free Church declines to try him again, in a legal way, according to her own laws.

I now beg to refer to another point, which puzzles many. In the Cardross case now before the Court of Session, the parties are Mr. McMillan, a former minister of the Free Church, as pursuer, and the Free Church as defender. Mr. McMillan insists upon the matter in dispute being looked at as purely a question of contract between them, which he alleges she has violated. The Free Church, in the words of Dr. Candlish, asks the civil magistrate to regard us as a society, saying that we meet and act together under the divine ordinance, and to give us credit for saying that honestly and conscientiously. "We say that unless we have full liberty as a society to carry out our views—to meet and act as a society constituted, not by mutual consent, but under the divine ordinance, we are not enjoying the full benefit of the toleration and protection of the State."

I can understand that the "toleration and protection of the State" which we enjoy, can be pleaded as a reason why the civil magistrate must not interfere in the affairs of any Church that are united among themselves, and that are not seeking his interference, but I must say I cannot see the relevancy of this plea in a case where one or more of the membership of a Church go to the Civil Courts asking redress for alleged wrong doing by other members of the Church. Supposing a Church Court to consist of three hundred members, and a subject of an exciting feature comes before the court; and the result is that two hundred members—the majority—carry a motion that one hundred members—the minority—shall be deposed from office and expelled from the church. If these one hundred members go to the Civil Court's seeking redress, could it be considered a good and relevant plea, on the part of the majority, that they were acting under the divine ordinance? I do not see that anything else could be relevantly advanced than the constitution and laws of the Church to which all—both majority and minority—had given their consent.

A Church is constituted in obedience to the command of Christ, and the persons of whom it is composed enter there because they believe they are doing the will of Christ, and they are bound to be subject to the laws of Christ, as understood and interpreted by the Church of which they are members; but when a quarrel occurs among them, and an appeal made to the Civil Courts, it is difficult to see that the Civil Courts can be guided in their decision by anything else than the consent of the members.

The subjection to Christ and to the Divine ordinance is a matter for their own consciences, and not for the Civil Courts.

I conceive there may be great danger in the Civil Courts recognising any jurisdiction in a Church beyond the jurisdiction given by consent of the members. Religious liberty demands that any form of religion be tolerated—Mormonism, Paganism, or any otherism—up to the extent of not being *contra bonos mores*. If a jurisdiction were admitted beyond what is given by consent, there might be the most frightful tyranny by an ecclesiastical body, and no redress whatever. Even consent must have its limits, for a person who agreed to something beyond good morals, cannot expect to have this agreement respected by the Civil Courts. From your article it appears that Dr. Candlish says "that the express law of the Church requires her Courts to show her displeasure against whosoever shall seek to stay her discipline by applying to the Civil Court, by summary deposition from the office of the ministry. This may be, but I must confess that after a careful examination of the Free Church Standard, I can find no words bearing this construction. On the contrary, I find in the confession of faith, certain words which are much calculated to be used as an argument against her claim for spiritual independence. Chapter 23rd, section 23rd, says "The civil magistrate may not assume to himself the administration of the word and sacraments, or the power of the keys of the kingdom of heaven, yet he hath authority, and it is his duty to take order that the truth of God be kept pure and entire, and that corruptions and abuses in worship and discipline be presented or reformed." This is an awkward part of her standard, which may be pleaded against her; and in this respect she is in a much worse position to defend herself against Mr. McMillan's action than the United Presbyterian Church would be with a similar action, for the latter has discarded the part of the confession which gives the magistrates power in religious matters.

A great deal has been made in reference to the decision of Lord Jerviswoode in this case, on the ground that he does not distinctly disclaim the idea of reducing the spiritual sentence of the Free Church deposing Mr. McMillan. Two of the pleas of the Free Church were as follows:—

1. "The sentences complained of being spiritual acts, done in the ordinary course of discipline by a Christian church, tolerated and protected by law, it is not competent for the Civil Court to reduce them, and the actions should therefore be dismissed."

3. "As the actions, in so far as they conclude for reduction of the sentences complained of, do not relate to any question of civil right, the actions cannot be maintained."

Lord Jerviswoode repels these pleas, and in the note accompanying his interlocutor, explains his reasons for so doing. "It appears to the Lord Ordinary that the reductive conclusions of the summonses are not intended, and ought not to be taken as standing alone, and that they must be treated in connection with, and as truly

inductive to, the conclusions for pecuniary damages which follow." "It would seem obvious that were the sentences to stand unchallenged and unredressed, they might be pleaded in bar of any claim for reparation in respect of wrong alleged to be thereby suffered." It is clear, from this explanation, that these pleas are only repelled in a technical sense—and I think it will be time enough to cry out, when the Court of Session really attempts to repossess Mr. McMillan in the office of the ministry, with which he was deposed. I do not believe it possible that the Court of Session will attempt any such thing, and that at the very utmost, if Mr. McMillan should prove his case the court will give him pecuniary damages, and that only.

At your convenience, Mr. Editor, I should like if you would consider the two points in this case on which Dissenters differ.

1st. Should the Civil Courts be entitled to look into the procedure of a case disposed of by a Church, so as to be satisfied that she has followed her own laws, or is it desirable that this action of the Civil Courts should be excluded by a distinct law in the constitution of the Church and agreed to by all its members?

2nd. When a member of a Church is expelled by a Church Court, and feels himself aggrieved, and appeals to the Civil Courts for redress, should the Civil Courts recognise any jurisdiction which the Church had over him, farther than the member voluntarily agreed to? In such a case, should the Church be viewed merely in the position of a body of men associated by mutual consent, and subject to the laws agreed to by all; or should it be viewed, in addition to consent, as a body that considers that it exists by divine authority—that it is a Church, and therefore has a jurisdiction over her members in virtue of what she is?

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
J. M.

Greenock, January 21, 1861.

RENT DINNERS AND CHURCH-RATE PETITIONS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—For the information of those who are interested in the speedy and complete abolition of Church-rates, allow me to mention the following fact. A petition will be presented to Parliament in the next session in favour of Church-rates, purporting to represent the feelings of the people of Hawarden (Flintshire). This petition was presented for signature at the recent half-yearly rent dinner of Sir Stephen Glynne and W. R. Gladstone, Esq., M.P. How far it really represents the feelings of the parish will be seen when I inform you that a refusal to sign it would have been equivalent to a notice to quit. Two persons refused their signatures, but they were the only two who had means of subsistence independent of their landlords.

The opponents of Church-rates may see from this little incident the necessity for keeping a sharp look-out in their respective neighbourhoods.

I am, &c.,
N. T. L.

PAYMENT IN DRINK.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I rejoice with you in the efforts that are now making to improve the dwellings of the poorer classes. I have seen, in visiting the sick, bedrooms with two and three beds in them; the space left being hardly large enough for a chair, or for one person to move between them. The fact is that the cottages in this neighbourhood, and especially some recently built, have been constructed with the most selfish but shortsighted disregard of the comfort, to say nothing of the morals of the poor.

But it would be a mistake to suppose that the cottage proprietors are alone to blame. At the door of the employer, and of the labourer himself, there lies a large share of it. And it must be so while the vicious custom is continued of paying the labourer in drink. He receives as his wages 8s., 9s., or 10s. a week and beer. Imagine such a system transferred to our towns. Suppose that instead of giving your office clerk 100l. or 200l. a year, you were to pay him with 90l. or 180l. and the balance in wine or brandy! Only imagine what would be the frightful result! And in the case supposed the clerk might sell his dozens of wine, or his gallons of brandy; but the labourer must drink this portion of his wages or lose it.

There are, I am happy to say, some wise and philanthropic men who give their labourers an extra shilling instead of beer. But the old system is still the rule, and in harvest time is carried to a reckless excess. Surely it needs little knowledge of human nature to see what, alas! the facts of every year too lamentably prove, that the habits of inconstant drinking thus acquired, not only banish comfort from cottage homes, but are annually leading a large proportion of our country labourers to the workhouse, the prison, and the grave.

No doubt this system prevails in other counties also. Do, Sir, expose and denounce it with all your might.

Yours, &c.
Green-Meadow, Manse. ANGLO-SCOTUS.

SURREY CHAPEL POPULAR LECTURES.—On Thursday evening the above edifice was again crowded to hear a lecture on "Japan and the Japanese," by Mr. W. Nicholas. Previous to the address, the choir rendered some sacred pieces very effectively, and the Rev. Newman Hall read Thomas Hood's poems, "The Song of the Shirt," "The Demon Ship," and "The Bridge of Sighs," briefly commenting upon each. The lecturer then gave a very interesting account of the Empire of Japan. On Monday the Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B., read several poems bearing on liberty, the productions of Macaulay, Cowper, and Nichol; after which Mr. W. Culverwell delivered a very interesting lecture on the Pilgrim Fathers, which was frequently applauded by the audience. It was announced that on next Monday evening the Rev. N. Hall would lecture on "Nephalism," and Mr. G. M. Murphy on "Home in Sunshine and Shadow." Mr. Layard, M.P., and the Earl of Shaftesbury have also consented to deliver lectures.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

THE PEMBROKESHIRE ELECTION took place on Thursday. The Tory landlords with one accord, and the great majority of the clergymen, used every influence to bring up voters to the poll. This result was unexpected, and the Liberal candidate was consequently defeated by a considerable majority. The following was the state of the poll at the close:—

Phillips (Conservative)..... 1,194
Owen (Liberal) 979

Majority 215

NEW BRIDGE OVER THE THAMES.—It is proposed to construct a new bridge over the Thames from Kew to Brentford, and to make a road in connection with it in the parishes of Isleworth and Ealing. The Great Western Railway and Brentford Railway are to subscribe to the undertaking. It is to be a toll bridge.

REPRESENTATION OF LEICESTER.—The Speaker's writ to elect a representative in the stead of Mr. Noble, whose sudden death in Spain we announced a fortnight ago, is expected in this borough at the end of this month, and the election will probably take place during the first week in February. The candidates who have already declared themselves are—Mr. Heygate on the part of the Conservatives, and Mr. Harris on the part of the Liberals. Both these gentlemen have issued their addresses, and if they only should go to the poll the contest will be severe, and the event is at present altogether uncertain. There is a clear majority of some hundreds of votes for the Liberals according to the present registration; but Mr. Harris is said to have been forced upon the Liberals by the minority of the party, and is unpopular, not upon any personal grounds, but by reason of some alleged coalition between his supporters and the Tories at the last election, when he stood unsuccessfully against Mr. Noble. So strong is this feeling that Mr. Harris's supporters have not yet ventured to call a public meeting of the Liberal electors. The dissentient majority have made many attempts to obtain a candidate. Mr. Miall has been applied to, Mr. Wingrove Cooke has been in the town, and Sir Joshua Walsley has been in communication with the leaders of the party; but all these gentlemen declined to declare themselves while Mr. Harris was in the field. If the large section of the Liberals who are now discontented with Mr. Harris continue in their present intention not to vote for Mr. Harris, and if Mr. Harris persevere in his intention to go to the poll, then circumstances give Mr. Heygate some chance of the seat.—*Times*.

SOUTH WILTS.—The Conservatives appear at last determined not to allow Mr. Grove to occupy the seat just vacated by Baron Herbert of Lea without a contest; a requisition on Thursday being numerously signed in several parts of the division, to Captain Bathurst, son of Sir Frederick Bathurst, of Clarendon-park, requesting him to allow himself to be placed in nomination.

BOLTON.—Mr. Crook being about to withdraw, it has been resolved at a meeting of the Reform Registration Association that a requisition should be got up to Mr. Thomas Barnes, who formerly represented the borough, and when sufficiently signed by the electors, that the chairman should present it. On Saturday last the requisition was in course of signature, and was receiving many names.

ABERDEENSHIRE.—The contest for the representation of the county of Aberdeen may be said to be, for the present, at an end—the Liberal candidate, Sir Alexander Bannerman, of Crimonmogate, having withdrawn. The field is thus left to the Conservative candidate, Mr. Leslie, of Warhill. It is understood, however, that the Hon. Arthur Gordon, the youngest of the Aberdeen family, who is a great favourite in the county, will come forward in place of Sir A. Bannerman. A requisition to him is now in course of signature.

METROPOLITAN M.P.'S AND THEIR CONSTITUENTS.

Mr. Locke, the member for Southwark, addressed a numerous meeting of his constituents on Thursday night. The hon. gentleman spoke very forcibly in favour of the Commercial Treaty, and the repeal of the paper-duties. At the close of the meeting a resolution, strongly urging upon the Government a policy of retrenchment, was enthusiastically adopted.

On Monday night Mr. Edwin James, pursuant to a public announcement, addressed some 4,000 of the inhabitants of Marylebone, assembled in Hall's Riding School, Albany-street, Regent's-park. Alderman Sir J. Duke, M.P., presided. The major portion of Mr. James's speech consisted of a review of the events of the last session. He explained the grounds upon which he had supported the Commercial Treaty; and justified, at some length, his course upon the Reform question. He considered that the Government should prove its sincerity in this matter by staking its existence upon the fate of the bill which it might introduce. There was a memorial to Lord Palmerston in favour of retrenchment—

The obvious answer to such a memorial was that the House of Commons had the remedy in its own hands, and that if the 60 gentlemen who signed it attended to their Parliamentary duties with half the constancy and fidelity of his friend Mr. Williams when the Estimates came under discussion the aim they had in view would gradually be achieved. (Cheers.) How were the Estimates passed? He could hardly believe it until he entered the House of Commons. He had sat with about 25 or 30 members criticising the Estimates and urging divisions upon them, but they were only laughed at for their pains. (Laughter.) The division bell rang; up

tame a number of members from the smoking-room, or the kitchen (a laugh), who had not heard a single word of the debate, to vote with the Government; so the estimates were carried, and his hon. friend Mr. Williams was asked what he had taken by his motion. (A laugh.) Mr. James also spoke in terms of strong sympathy with the Italians, and concluded his address with a remonstrance against the occupation of Rome by French soldiers, and by urging the Government to hold steadily on in the path of non-intervention with regard to the Italian federation as her truest policy, and as an example to Continental Powers. A vote of approbation was carried with acclamation.

THE UNITED STATES CENSUS OF 1860.

The Governor of the State of New York, in his annual Message, communicates the aggregate of the last national Census of the United States, as furnished to him (subject to final correction) by the Secretary of the Interior. The total population numbers 31,374,856, classified as follows:—

Free population of the 33 States ... 27,112,000
Slaves in the same ... 3,878,000
People of the Territories (including Kansas) ... 384,856

Total ... 31,374,856
Census of 1850 ... 23,191,074

Increase in ten years ... 8,183,782
Increase per annum ... 818,378
Percentage of increase in the decade ... 35
Eight States contain more than 1,000,000 inhabitants each. These are:—

	1860.	1850.
New York ...	3,827,000	3,097,394
Pennsylvania ...	2,913,441	2,311,786
Ohio ...	2,243,982	1,980,329
Illinois ...	1,789,496	851,470
Virginia ...	1,658,190	1,421,661
Indiana ...	1,347,000	968,416
Massachusetts ...	1,331,499	924,514
Georgia ...	1,075,977	906,185

Of these eight States only the fifth and last are slaveholding. During the last ten years Illinois has overtaken the four States last on the list. In other respects their relative positions are unchanged since 1850.

Virginia, which in the Census of 1790 occupied the first place, has gradually sunk to the fifth. The growth in population of three other north-western States is remarkable:—

	1860.	1850.
Michigan ...	749,969	397,654
Wisconsin ...	777,771	305,391
Iowa ...	676,435	192,214

The cities containing a population of more than 40,000 number 21. They are as follows:—

	1860.	1850.
New York ...	814,277	515,647
Philadelphia ...	569,034	408,769
Brooklyn ...	278,425	96,838
Baltimore ...	214,637	169,054
Boston ...	177,902	136,881
New Orleans ...	178,766	116,375
St. Louis ...	162,179	77,860
Cincinnati ...	160,060	114,435
Chicago ...	109,420	29,963
Buffalo (New York) ...	84,132	42,261
Louisville (Kentucky) ...	75,196	43,194
Newark (New Jersey) ...	72,055	38,894
Albany ...	67,453	—
San Francisco ...	66,000	34,870
Washington ...	61,400	40,001
Providence (Rhode Is.) ...	56,660	41,531
Rochester (New York) ...	48,096	36,403
Detroit (Michigan) ...	46,834	21,019
Milwaukee (Wisconsin) ...	45,323	20,061
Cleveland (Ohio) ...	43,550	17,038
Charleston (S. Carolina) ...	40,194	42,985

The increase in the cities of Brooklyn, St. Louis, and Chicago is particularly noticeable. The only decrease occurs in Charleston. In reference to the relative position of Baltimore and Boston, it may be observed that were the suburbs of both taken into account, Boston, which is surrounded by so many flourishing satellites of this kind, would rank fourth on the list. The citizens of Cincinnati, discontented with the results of the national Census taken in the summer, which place her below St. Louis, have since ordered and taken a municipal census, and find that in the autumn they numbered 171,293. Of the above-named twenty-one cities fifteen are non-slaveholding and six slaveholding. The slaveholding cities (including the national capital) occupy the fourth, sixth, seventh, eleventh, fifteenth, and twenty-first places on the list. The cities numbering between 25,000 and 40,000 inhabitants are numerous, and include, among others, Troy, New Haven, Richmond, Lowell, Jersey City, Portland, Syracuse, Cambridge, Charlestown (Massachusetts), Roxbury, Worcester, Savannah, Mobile, Hartford, Nashville, and Columbus.

The intensity of the late electoral contest for the Presidency is revealed by the aggregate of the votes cast, as compared with the number of the population entitled to a vote. The total free population of the thirty-three States (the Territories do not vote) was 27,112,000. To find the number of the population qualified to vote, deduct therefrom all women and minors, all free persons of colour and unnaturalised foreigners, and others who, through recent change of residence, incarceration, or non-registry, were unqualified to vote last November. The remainder cast no less than 4,710,543 votes, and there were few or no complaints of fraudulent voting. Of this number the eighteen free States cast 3,428,903, the fifteen slave States 1,283,645.

GENERAL JACKSON AND THE SOUTH CAROLINA NULLIFIERS.

(From the *Athenæum*.)

On the 24th of November, 1832, the people of South Carolina adopted unanimously the celebrated Nullifying Ordinance, declaring—

I. That the tariff law of 1828, and the amendment to the same of 1832, were "null, void, and no law, nor binding upon this State, its officers or citizens." II. No duties enforced by that law on its amendment shall be paid, or permitted to be paid, in the State of South Carolina, after the 1st day of February, 1833. III. In no case involving the validity of the expected nullifying act of the Legislature, shall an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States be permitted. No copy of proceedings shall be allowed to be taken for that purpose. Any attempt to appeal to the Supreme Court may be dealt with as for a contempt of the court from which the appeal is taken. IV. Every officeholder in the State, whether of the civil or the military service, and every person hereafter assuming an office, and every juror, shall take an oath to obey this Ordinance, and all acts of the Legislature, in accordance therewith or suggested thereby. V. If the Government of the United States shall attempt to enforce the tariff laws now existing, by means of its army or navy, by closing the ports of the State, or preventing the egress or ingress of vessels, or shall in any way harass or obstruct the foreign commerce of the State, then South Carolina will no longer consider herself a member of the Federal Union: "the people of this State will therefore hold themselves absolved from all further obligation to maintain or preserve their political connexion with the people of the other States, and will forthwith proceed to organise a separate Government, and do all other acts and things which sovereign and independent States may of right do."

General Jackson was not a man to be awed by such menaces. Instead of meeting the crisis, like Mr. Buchanan, with ambiguous words, oscillating midway between censure and sympathy, he issued a proclamation that, however much it incensed the South Carolinians, it rallied all the wavering States round his imperious will. No proposal of compromise,—no suggestions for "amending the constitution,"—came from his lips. On the contrary, he declared himself ready to transgress the constitutional limits of his authority, rather than let the Federal power be endangered. He would have no half-measures. If the South Carolinians were in earnest, so was he. Years after the contest, when in all humility the broken veteran was setting his heart in order for the next world, his spiritual adviser, Dr. Edgar, asked him what he would have done with Calhoun and the other leading nullifiers, if they had persisted:—"Hung them, sir, as high as Haman," cried the old man fiercely, rising in his bed with a flash of wrath; "they should have been a terror to traitors to all time, and posterity would have pronounced it the best act of my life." His hatred of the nullifiers was only equalled by his contempt for them. In conversation with Miss Fanny Kemble, he inveighed bitterly against "South Carolina, and entered his protest against scribbling ladies, averring that the whole of the Southern disturbances had their origin in no larger source than the nib of the pen of a lady" (!) Almost to the last, neither party showed any signs of giving in. The Presidential manifesto was responded to by the Legislature of South Carolina with an equally decided resolution: Governor Hayne called on the people to preserve their primary allegiance to the State, and the appeal was received with enthusiasm. At the very last moment, however, the danger was averted. Literally through fear of the man with whom they had to contend, the Carolinians let the 1st of February pass without any hostile or nullifying act. The battle was over, and the victory was with the President. The "compromise" effected shortly afterwards was an awkward and unsatisfactory arrangement, adopted without deliberation by men who had grown at the same time weary and ashamed of a struggle in which the victors had obtained a hard-earned triumph, and the vanquished, notwithstanding their violence and wordy boasting, had, in the original question of dispute, justice and truth on their side. The compromise was concocted by Jackson's enemies, and yet he signed it. Mr. Parton observes, "It would have been more like him to have vetoed it, and I do not know why he did not veto it." Possibly the General knew better than Mr. Parton what he could accomplish, and what not. Tough "Old Hickory" knew when and how to bend. He knew there were feats which even his audacity and strength could not achieve; though his sanguine admirers thought nothing beyond his power.

THE BONAPARTES.—CURIOUS TRIAL.

The Tribunal of First Instance of Paris will shortly be called upon to decide the validity of the marriage of the late Prince Jerome Bonaparte with Miss Paterson, of Baltimore, U.S., which took place on the 24th of December, 1803. The ceremony was performed with great solemnity in the presence of the Vice-Consul of France, and a French citizen; and the certificate of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Baltimore is yet extant. But the ambitious designs of the First Consul would not permit Miss Paterson to become a Bonaparte. In 1805, Prince Jerome abandoned his wife by order of the Emperor. Attempts were made to induce the Pope to dissolve the marriage by bull, but they were unsuccessful. In July, 1808, Madame Jerome Bonaparte gave birth to a son, who is a suitor to establish his legitimacy. In 1807, Prince Jerome married a Princess of Wurtemberg. In 1808, he sent to Baltimore for his son, but Madame Bonaparte refused to part with her child. In 1813, she procured a divorce from the

House of Representatives and Senate of Maryland. The correspondence of the son with the members of the Bonaparte family is published, and proves that they recognised his relationship, until the present Emperor ascended the throne. Even the Emperor addressed him in terms of affection so late as 1853 and 1855—

"My Cousin,—Notwithstanding the distance, and a very long separation, I have never doubted the heartfelt interest with which you followed all the chances of my destiny. I have felt great pleasure in the letter which brings me your congratulations. I thank you for them. The news you give me of the vocation of your son for the military career, and of his entering a regiment of Carabineers, has not been less agreeable to me. When circumstances permit, I shall be, believe me, most happy to see you. Whereupon, my cousin, I pray to God to have you in His holy keeping."

"Written at the Palace of the Tuileries, 9th February, 1853."

M. Bonaparte came to France in June, 1854. On his arrival in Paris, he received, through the Minister of State, an invitation to dine at St. Cloud, where the Court then was. The invitation was addressed to Prince Jerome. The moment he entered the Palace, the Emperor handed him a declaration, drawn up by M. Abbattucci, Minister of Justice, M. Troplong, President of the Senate, and M. Baroche, President of the Council of State, setting forth that "M. Jerome Bonaparte is to be considered in France as legitimate;" that "he is French by birth; and, if he has lost the character, a decree can restore it to him in virtue of the 18th clause of the Civil Code."

In a short time, M. Bonaparte perceived that his presence in Paris and the kindness of the Emperor towards him excited certain discontent elsewhere. He informed the Emperor of the fact, and received from his Majesty the following letter:—

"My dear Cousin,—I have received your two letters. I had already received one from my uncle Jerome, who told me that he would never consent to your remaining in France. I replied, that as the French laws recognise you as legitimate, I could not do otherwise than acknowledge you as a relation, and that if your position in Paris was embarrassing, it was for you alone to judge of that—that Napoleon, if he conducted himself well, had nothing to apprehend from family revelations, &c. You must, without irritating your father, continue to follow the course which you have proposed to yourself. I will write to-morrow to Fould about the arrangements we agreed on."

"Compliments to Jerome, and believe in my sincere friendship,"

Proposals were made to M. Bonaparte to create for him the Duchy of Sarterne, but the proposition was rejected. The case is expected to come on for hearing on the 25th; upon its results, the legitimacy and illegitimacy of M. Bonaparte, Prince Napoleon, and Princess Mathilde depend.

THE ROYAL JENNERIAN AND LONDON VACCINE INSTITUTION.

The annual meeting of the above institution was held on Friday, at Freemasons' Hall, Mr. Rait in the chair. The minutes of proceedings of previous meetings having been read, the secretary read the following financial statement for the year 1860:—Total receipts, 206*l.* 15*s.*; including balance of previous year, 14*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* Expenditure, 197*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*; balance in hand, 8*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* There still remained a debt against the institution of 238*l.* 5*s.* Dr. Epps, medical director, read a report, which stated that the institution has conferred the blessing of protection against smallpox on nearly 3,000 individuals, and that they have supplied large quantities of vaccine virus to all parts of the world, even to Penang. The customary resolutions having been proposed, Mr. John Trapp moved, and Dr. Hays seconded, "That the thanks of this meeting be given to Dr. Epps for his services through the year as medical director, and that he be requested to continue his services." Dr. Epps, in returning thanks, said that his services in the cause of vaccination were now little more than nominal; however, he had been not quite an unprofitable labourer, as during his professional career he had vaccinated not less than 120,000 children. Their institution was a most valuable one, and all that was wanted for the success of its object was that Government should cease all interference. If Government had left the subject alone there would not have been half the impure vaccination which was now so generally complained of. They had established the National Institution in 1833, which appointed rich sinecures for influential individuals, but effected no other object. The President of the College of Physicians received 100*l.* a-year for signing his name; the President of the College of Surgeons the same; the Registrar of the College of Physicians 200*l.* a-year for keeping the register, and so on. At the same time, the men who actually performed the operation were miserably paid, some 50*l.* and the highest only 100*l.* a-year. What was the result? During the past year a report came from the camp at Shorncliffe stating that many of the soldiers had died after vaccination, and one man had had his arm amputated. There was an immense amount of spurious vaccination abroad, and this was because the Government interfered. People were declared safe who were not safe, and this would be made evident some day when a furious epidemic raged among us. If they wanted to have the operation properly performed it must be entrusted to persons who took an interest in the subject, and were not stimulated merely by the hope of eighteenpenny fees. What he said was, let them have Government supervision, but let the work be done as Jenner had done it. If their institution did so much good with its receipts, what would they

not do with 10,000*l.*, or any sum worthy of so important an object? Anything scientific should rest on a scientific basis, which was adamant; whereas any other would be no more than sand. The learned doctor concluded by expressing his warm thanks. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE WEATHER AND THE PREVALENT DISTRESS.

On Thursday last there were signs of the frost breaking up, which were more manifest on the following day. On Saturday the wind changed to the west, and the temperature rose considerably. The ice and snow have nearly disappeared, though there was a slight frost on Monday night.

The reports of proceedings at the Metropolitan Police-courts are taken up with details of measures for the relief of the crowds of distressed applicants. Liberal contributions are pouring in. The amount received at the Mansion-house on Saturday alone was 526*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, a sum unprecedented, as the contributions of a single day, within the recollection of every one connected with the Court. The donations for the week were in the aggregate more than 1,350*l.* At Guildhall, on Monday, no less than 250 distressed families were relieved with various sums, amounting in the aggregate to between 70*l.* and 80*l.* The Thames Police-court holds the pre-eminence for the harrowing details of poverty and suffering. Nearly 3,000 persons were assisted in the course of Saturday. Several of the magistrates have placed various sums at the disposal of the clergy and ministers of different denominations. The parish of Islington is among those which are stirring in the work of raising a local fund. On Saturday morning the whole of the workhouses at the Eastern parts of the metropolis were again besieged by thousands of destitute and hungry poor of both sexes, who were eagerly waiting for temporary relief. The authorities connected with the London and St. Katherine's Docks have relieved a number of the unemployed labourers; but as the severe weather seems to have quite broken up, bricklayers, waterside labourers, and a great many others who have been what is called "frozen out," or hindered from their ordinary occupations, have been enabled to resume work, and thus relieve their distressed families in the most effectual manner. Mr. Selfe, of the Thames Police-court, declines to receive more money—he has more than he can properly use. During the past week, at Worship-street, Mr. Knox said:—

The number of cases attended to since about the 19th of December, when the frost set in with such severity, I find to embrace no less than very nearly 1,400 families, and this, taking the usual average number that families are found to consist of, gives a total number so assisted over want and starvation of about 5,600 persons, which, but for the funds so placed at our disposal, must have been left to themselves in want and misery. In addition to these very gratifying results, my colleague and myself have placed ourselves in communication with the clergy of all denominations, and have placed certain funds of money at their disposal, of which they have rendered us a faithful account. The chief destitution of this district appears to me to have fallen upon three great classes,—dockyard labourers, shoemakers, and weavers. We may trust sincerely that the thaw which has now set in may be the means of at once restoring the first class to their employment, as well as almost all other classes of workmen who have been suffering from the cessation of their labours, and in the improvement of their circumstances the shoemakers will also, no doubt, participate.

Gangs of navvies, bricklayers' labourers, &c., last week paraded the streets and squares of the metropolis, appealing to the benevolence for their relief. The applications for out-door relief at the various workhouses were very numerous and pressing. There has been a very crowded attendance at the various "soup-kitchens." At the establishment in Field-lane there are 800 basins of soup delivered daily, with bread. At that in the Euston-road applications are quite as numerous; and at the one in the parish of St. James's, Westminster, applications are daily on the increase. At the different refuges, also, in Playhouse-yard, St. Luke's in the Edgware-road, and in Field-lane, there are more calls for admission by the destitute than there is accommodation for them.

Mr. W. Davenport Bromley, one of the projectors of the new Society for the Relief of Distress, sends to the *Times* a list of grants made by the society during the seventeen days that it has been in operation. The aggregate amount is 1,398*l.* In alluding to cases brought under his notice, "from which humanity turns with dismay," he says:—"In Bermondsey, nearly the whole population, as testified by the personal inspection of a member of our committee yesterday, is in an all but starving condition, partly in consequence of the weather, but still more so by the failure in the leather trade."

On Thursday the Court of Common Council, by a very large majority, adopted a resolution, proposed by Mr. Connell, that the sum of 1,000*l.* be voted by the Court towards a general fund for the relief of the suffering poor. The members of the Stock Exchange have, within the last few days, subscribed the munificent sum of 1,400*l.* towards alleviating the distress in the metropolis. In fact, money has poured in from all quarters to the police offices and societies.

According to the Registrar-General's return, the deaths last week in the metropolis were 585 over the average. Pulmonary complaints, exclusive of phthisis, carried off in the week 702 persons, whilst the corrected average is only 301. The deaths from bronchitis number 471; the average being 164; those from pneumonia are 155, against 94;

those from asthma 57, against 23. Of the 471 persons who died from bronchitis, 204 were in the period of life 60–80 years. The deaths of 183 persons are assigned to phthisis, the average being 157. Whooping cough rose to 83. Heart-diseases were fatal in 119 cases, whilst the average is only 53. Of 120 persons who died at the age of eighty years and upwards, 12 were nonagenarians, all women except 4.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

Lord and Lady John Russell and family will arrive in Chesham-place, on Thursday next, from Pembroke Lodge, Richmond-park, for the season.

The members of the Cabinet received summonses on Saturday to attend a Cabinet Council on Friday next, the 25th inst. Most, if not all, the Ministers are expected to attend the meeting.

Sir Thomas Edward Colebrooke, Bart., M.P. for Lanarkshire, will probably be selected to move the address in the House of Commons, in answer to the Speech from the Throne.

The report of the death of the Duke of Sutherland, which originally appeared in the *Daily Telegraph*, is, we are happy to find, contradicted. It appears that his Grace has been in a very dangerous state of health, but is likely to recover.

The Savilian Professorship of Geometry at Oxford, which is now vacant by the death of the Rev. Baden Powell, M.A., will be filled up on the 7th February next. The only candidate at present named is Mr. Henry John Stephen Smith, M.A., Fellow, Mathematical Lecturer, and Senior Dean of Balliol College.

Prince Alfred arrived at Plymouth on Thursday afternoon, and embarked on board the *St. George*, 90, screw, Captain the Hon. Francis Egerton, for the North American station.

Admiral Moorsom has been elected chairman of the London and North-Western Railway Company, in the room of the Marquis of Chandos.

The morning papers publish an important despatch addressed by Sir G. C. Lewis (in the temporary absence of the Duke of Newcastle) to Col. Browne, the governor of New Zealand, dated July 26. Sir George expresses no opinion upon the justice or necessity of the contest which the Governor thought proper to commence against William King, but he significantly remarks "that wise government and prudent conduct on the part of the settlers will do far more than an increased military force to maintain the relations between the Europeans and natives on a satisfactory footing." Sir George repudiates imperial responsibility for colonial wars. He intimates that the colonists must not expect this country to undertake an indefinite expenditure of blood and treasure on their behalf.

Mr. T. G. Baring, whose appointment to the office of Under-Secretary for War has been mentioned, has entered upon his duties at the War-office.

Lieut.-General Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B., will succeed to the post of Commander-in-Chief at Madras, in the room of Lieut.-General Sir Patrick Grant, K.C.B., whose period of service will shortly expire.

The Earl of Derby has completely recovered from the severe attack of illness, under which he was suffering for several months past. Last week his lordship and the countess entertained a select circle of friends at Knowsley Hall.

Lord Palmerston has been on a visit to Windsor Castle, and has left for Broadlands, whither the Sardinian Ambassador has gone.

There is to be a conference of the Ballot Society at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on the 29th inst., with the view of recruiting its finances. Lord Teynham, Hon. F. H. F. Berkeley, M.P., Mr. E. C. Whitehurst, and Mr. Wiltshire Austin will be the deputation to represent the executive committee.

Sir Francis Baring, in an address to his constituents, says that there exists "among large classes strong disinclination to any sudden and great change" in our representative system; he thinks there is small prospect of carrying a Reform Bill during the coming session. He adds—

Is it necessary, then, that all action and improvement should cease? Are we to wait until pressure in a moment of excitement shall force the question on the decision of the house? I think not, and shall be prepared to support such partial extensions of the suffrage as may not be inconsistent with a fair representation of the different interests, not as a settlement, but as steps in the right road, apparently slower, but less likely to create alarm. I may be told that this is 'bit by bit reform,' and probably those who are most anxious for great change will be most hostile to such a course. But a nickname is not an argument, and we must not be led astray by the precedent of 1830.

STRANGE POISONING CASE IN NORFOLK.—A mysterious case of poisoning has happened at Diss, Norfolk. A day or two since Albert, the youngest son of Mr. R. Aldrich, a resident in the town, was taken suddenly ill, and died in a few hours, after suffering dreadful convulsions. After death the body of the child swelled considerably, and as two other children in the family were attacked with similar symptoms, the suspicions of the medical gentleman called in were aroused. An examination was made of the body of the deceased child, and a careful analysis of the contents of the stomach, &c., showed that a very powerful poison had been administered, or taken in sufficient quantity to cause death. The other children attacked are recovering, and nothing has yet been elicited in explanation of the affair. Some sweetmeats which the children had in their possession have been examined, but nothing of a deadly nature can be detected in them.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES
OF THE CHEST, VICTORIA-PARK.

The Annual Meeting of the Governors of this Institution was held on Tuesday, at the London Tavern. The Lord Mayor, M.P., presiding. The report of the Committee of Management was read by the secretary, of which the following is an abstract.—During the year 363 patients have been received into the wards, making, with 62 under treatment at the commencement of the year, a total of 425; of these there now remain in the hospital 57. Of the cases discharged 341 have received more or less material relief, and 27 have died. The average number of in-patients resident throughout the year has been 48. The number of out-patients admitted to the benefits of the charity during the year has amounted to 7,725, making, with 54,693 previously admitted, a total of 62,418 who have received relief from the institution since its establishment in 1848. The average weekly attendance during the year has been 861. The financial statement now presented shows that the year was commenced with a balance against the charity of 210*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*, and that the income of the year ending 31st December, has amounted to 4,258*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* The receipts from donations (including a further grant from the Corporation of London of 100 guineas), being 2,656*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, from annual subscriptions, 1,547*l.* 15*s.*, from sermons 28*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, and from incidental sources 26*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* The expenditure during the same period has been, for ordinary current expenses, 4,820*l.*, and for charges for furniture, new boiler, &c., 417*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*, making a total of 5,237*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*, and leaving a deficiency of 1,189*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* This has been met by a loan of 1,500*l.* from the bankers, so that there remained on the 31st December a balance in hand of 310*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* The committee had hoped, that the increased expenditure consequent on the whole of the wards having been open during this and the last winter and spring, and the larger number of patients relieved, would have been met by a corresponding increase in the amount of the receipts. Their expectations, however, in this respect have not been realised; while the high price of provisions has had the effect of still further augmenting the expenses of the establishment. The maladies for the special treatment of which the hospital was founded, are, it is well known, so extremely prevalent in this country, as greatly to exceed the space for their relief available in the general hospitals; and as this institution possesses every requisite for the reception and efficient treatment of a much larger number of patients than are at present admitted to its benefits, it is much to be regretted that the deficient income of the charity should be allowed in any degree to cripple its usefulness. The committee therefore earnestly appeal for renewed assistance, to enable them to meet their present liabilities, and to carry out more fully and extensively the objects of the institution.

Postscript.

Wednesday, January 23, 1861.
ITALY.

TURIN, Jan. 22.

The *Opinione* contains an article showing that all combinations for the formation of a united Italy will be in favour of France, to whom Italy is naturally allied. The same article expresses a hope that the French Chambers will coincide with the policy of the Emperor. "The deliverance of Rome (it says) will then become more easy, and the tranquillity of Europe be better assured."

MILAN, Jan. 22.

The *Perseveranza* states that Garibaldi recommends the conciliation of parties, and that he declares himself ready to act in political union with Count Cavour.

ROME, Jan. 20.

Admiral Barbier de Tinan has prevented the departure from Gaeta of a steamer laden with cannon and soldiers, destined to aid the reactionary movement in Calabria. The reactionary movement in the Abruzzi is directed by the Dowager Queen and Count Trapani. Several members of the San Fedista party have left for the Abruzzi, whither arms and ammunition have been sent from Rome in charge of Ricci, the chief of the San Fedestites.

GAETA.

PARIS, Tuesday Morning.

The *Moniteur*, in its bulletin of to-day, says:—"The presence at Gaeta of the Ministers of Austria, Spain, Saxony, Bavaria, and Portugal, was not foreign to the resolution of the King to continue his resistance." The *Moniteur* also states that all the foreign vessels, even those chartered by the King, have left Gaeta.

AUSTRIA.

PRAGUE, Jan. 22.

The Municipality of Prague assembled to-day in order to discuss and sign a petition requesting the responsibility of Ministers, and the early convocation of the Imperial Diet.

PESTH, Jan. 22.

The official *Pesther Zeitung* of to-day publishes the Imperial ordinances for the convocation of the Hungarian Diet, which will assemble on the 2nd of April at Buda. As regards the election of the members of the Diet, the 5th article of the electoral law of 1848 remains in force, with some unimportant modifications.

HUNGARY.

PESTH, Jan. 22.

The Imperial manifesto of the 16th instant was read in yesterday's sitting of the committee of the Comitatus.

It was unanimously resolved to adjourn the discussion of the same to the General Assembly of the Comitatus on Feb. 11.

UNITED STATES.

The letters and papers by the Canada, with news to the 10th, have been received. A Washington telegram of the 8th instant, says:—

Mr. Thompson, the Secretary of the Interior, resigned to-day on the ground that troops had been sent to Charleston by the steamer, *Star of the West*, when, as he alleges, there was a distinct understanding on the 31st of Dec. that none were to be ordered south without the decision of the Cabinet. Agents of Southern States continue to arrive for the purpose of purchasing arms. The government for the present refuses to sell any to State or private parties. A number of the leading Secessionists here are urging upon Governor Hicks, of Maryland, and Letcher, of Virginia, the necessity of demanding of the President an immediate removal of United States troops from Fort Washington. The armament of Fort Washington is in excellent condition, and preparations have been made for firing red-hot balls that will burn any vessel which may attempt to pass the forts for hostile purposes. The Naval Department has received information this morning, that the revenue cutter *Dolphin*, lying in Mobile harbour, has the United States flag flying with the Union down, and the Palmetto flag flying at the mainmast. This act, on the part of those having the vessel in charge, is considered open revolution before the secession of the State of Alabama.

The 8th of January being the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, was devoted to a great consumption of gunpowder all over the Union in honour of General Jackson's victory; and in most of the Northern States in honour also of Major Anderson's course at Charleston. The occasion was also seized in the New York State Senate to pass a resolution to present a sword to Major Anderson. General Jackson's proclamation against nullification was also read on the motion of Mr. Spinola.

A Washington despatch of the 8th, states, upon reliable information, that Senator Cameron has declined a seat in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet.

Two hundred men, with 130 horses, left Fort Leavenworth for Baltimore on the 7th.

The reinforcements sent to Fort Sumter consisted of two hundred and fifty artillerymen and marines, with ample supplies of provisions and arms, and were put on board of the *Star of the West* in the Lower Bay, New York, at night, so as not to attract attention. Troops had been sent from Baltimore to Harper's Ferry, to protect the arsenal.

PROPOSED NEW COMPROMISE.

A telegram from Washington, of the 5th, says that the Committee of the Border States, including Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and North Carolina, from the South, and New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, &c., from the North, had agreed upon propositions for an adjustment of pending difficulties, by amending the Constitution as follows:—

1. Recommending a repeal of all the Personal Liberty bills.
2. That the Fugitive Slave Law be amended for the preventing of kidnapping, and so as to provide for the equalisation of the Commissioners' fee, &c.
3. That the Constitution be so amended as to prohibit any interference with Slavery in any of the States where it now exists.
4. That Congress shall not abolish Slavery in the Southern dockyards, arsenals, &c., nor in the district of Columbia without the consent of Maryland and the consent of the inhabitants of the District, nor without compensation.
5. That Congress shall not interfere with the interstate slave-trade.
6. That there shall be a perpetual prohibition of the African slave-trade.
7. That the line of 36 degrees 30 minutes shall be run through all the existing territory of the United States; that in all north of that line slavery shall be prohibited, and that south of that line neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislatures shall hereafter pass any law abolishing, prohibiting, or in any manner interfering with African slavery; and that when any territory containing a sufficient population for one member of Congress in any area of 60,000 square miles shall apply for admission as a State, it shall be admitted, with or without slavery, as its constitution may determine.

We read in a Washington letter:—"The compromise proposed by the Committee of Border States is not accepted by the South. The South will not consent to leaving the Territories south of 36 deg. 30 min. to be free or slave as the people may elect, believing that, by leaving the question open, the scenes of Kansas will be revived, and the country over-run with anti-slavery people, through the agency of the Northern emigrant aid societies. They demand the unequivocal recognition by the North that slavery shall exist in territory south of the proposed line, until it shall be divided into States, when, in their sovereign capacity as States, they may alter or confirm their status in regard to slavery. In other words, all territory North shall be considered free, and all South slave, unless the people shall choose to change the condition after their Government shall be clothed with State authority."

It is said that Mr. Lincoln has authorised Mr. Seward and Thurlow Weed to agree to any compromise that "New York and Pennsylvania will stand upon."

We read in the *New York Herald*:—"A strong

effort is being made to carry the proposition adopted by the Border State Committee through the two Houses of Congress. The Senate will undoubtedly adopt it, but it is believed that there may be found enough secessionists to vote with the Republicans to defeat it in the House."

A REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Republican members of the House held a caucus on January 5 upon the present state of affairs, Speaker Pennington in the chair. There was a full attendance.

Mr. Hale, of Pennsylvania, brought up the report from the Sub-Committee of the border States, who said that he believed the members of his committee representing the border slave States would agree to his proposition, that all the territory of the United States north of 36 deg. 30 min. should be free, and all south of that line to remain as it is, with liberty to the people to organise into States whenever they please, with or without slavery. He was of opinion that it might be better for the North to take this proposition than to precipitate the country into war. Mr. Howard, of Michigan, objected to any compromise. Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, speaking of the malcontents of the slave States, and the proposed compromise of dividing the territory between freedom and slavery to the Pacific, said:—

There never was a more casual revolt since Lucifer led his cohorts of apostate angels against the throne of God; but I never heard that he Almighty proposed to compromise the matter by allowing the rebels to kindle the fires of hell south of the celestial meridian of thirty-six thirty.

This outburst created a deal of sensation and some movement. Mr. Sherman stated that, as a member of the Border Sub-committee, from the Border States, he could neither vote for the proposition proposed by Mr. Hale, nor that proposed by Mr. Crittenden, to restore the Missouri line and extend it to the Pacific. He was also opposed to the compromise to prevent the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia. While he did not wish to abolish it now, he was opposed to yielding up the right of Congress to do so at any future period. Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, expressed himself decidedly opposed to all compromises. Messrs. Hickman and Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and Case, of Indiana, opposed all compromises in speeches couched in unmistakable language. The caucus unanimously agreed to press the business of the country in the house. Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, moved that no vote be taken on any of the propositions, and that the caucus adjourn *sine die*, which was carried. The caucus was fully attended, and was harmonious at the close against all compromise.

SOUTHERN CAUCUS.

The Senators of those Southern States which had called Conventions met at Washington and adopted the following resolutions:—1st. We recommend to our States immediate secession. 2nd. We recommend holding a Convention at Montgomery, Alabama, on a day not later than the 15th of February, and establishing a Southern Confederacy. Another resolution was passed, considered confidential, but understood to pledge the Senators to remain at Washington, and defeat army and navy appropriations, and other bills, if proposed.

In Maine, Ohio, and Illinois there was a disposition to repeal or amend the Personal Liberty Bills, but in all the right of secession is denied. Governor Wood, of Illinois, said he spoke the sentiments of the whole population of the State in adopting the sentiments of President Jackson—"The Federal Union—it must be preserved."

THE AMERICAN CRISIS AND THE SUPPLY OF COTTON.—Yesterday morning, an important public meeting was convened in the Mayor's parlour, Town Hall, Manchester, with reference to the American crisis and the supply of cotton. So large was the attendance, that the meeting was compelled to adjourn to the large room of the Town Hall, which was speedily filled with merchants and manufacturers. The meeting was convened by the provisional directors of the Cotton Company (Limited), the circular stating that the public had not adequately responded to the invitation to assist in its establishment. The Mayor of Manchester (Matthew Curtis, Esq.), was called upon to preside, and resolutions were passed recommending that efforts commensurate with the impending danger should be called forth, to prevent the calamities that now threaten both capital and labour. Various merchants and manufacturers, from Manchester and the surrounding districts, took part in the proceedings.

REPRESENTATION OF LEICESTER.—Mr. Peter Alfred Taylor is now a candidate for the seat vacant through the death of Dr. Noble, having accepted an invitation presented to him by a deputation of electors, on Saturday. A crowded meeting was held at Leicester yesterday evening, when Mr. Peter Alfred Taylor was unanimously adopted as a candidate.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

There was a moderate supply of English wheat on sale here to-day, but chiefly in poor condition. Most of the samples were disposed of at Monday's decline in the quotations. We were well supplied with all descriptions of foreign wheat, for the most part, ex-granary. A fair retail business was doing, but at prices barely equal to last week. Floating cargoes of grain were dull, and, in some instances, rather lower in purchase. Fine malting barley moved off at about stationary prices, but inferior qualities were rather drooping. Malt was rather dull, and almost nominal in value. Oats were firm, at previous rates.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"John Ross," "Edward Matthews" in type, but deferred for want of room.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1861.

SUMMARY.

THE accession of William I., of Prussia, to Royal power has given a new aspect to European politics. His ambiguous proclamation on ascending the throne can now be read by the light of subsequent events and sayings. The new King cannot be accused of apathy or indecision. He has said, with some reason, that he will not be driven in a constitutional direction. His thoughts are not of domestic reforms, but of dynastic successes, of coercing the little State of Denmark, of upholding Austrian despotism, of taking the lead in the German Confederation. The King of Prussia would fain stand, in the eyes of Europe, like a hero at bay. He predicts war. "Let us not deceive ourselves," was his language to his generals a few days since. "If I do not succeed in averting the struggle, it will be a struggle in which we must conquer, if we do not wish to be annihilated." Whether the King is referring to supposed French designs, or to the outbreak of revolution in Southern Europe, the uninitiated can only surmise. Perhaps, like his predecessor, he is losing his head. The consequences of the new attitude of William I. are, however, serious. The Austrian Emperor, with whom he has come to a complete understanding, is no longer panic-stricken. He has no idea of ceding Venetia, and is already taking measures to stop the increasing demands of Hungary by repressive measures. The tone of the last Imperial letter to the Stadtholder of Buda indicates a resolution to make no further concessions, and to re-establish the dominion of the stick. With true Hapsburg blindness, the Emperor fails to see that the last few months have changed the relation of Hungary towards him, and that to advance is less perilous than to turn back. If only insurrection and violence can be averted, Hungary is in a position to secure freedom and independence.

While the King of Prussia is creating new difficulties in Northern Europe, the ominous indications in the South are one by one disappearing. There is no doubt that the infatuated ex-King of Naples holds out at Gaeta, in spite of the withdrawal of French protection, in the hope that Garibaldi is about to take the field, and that a few weeks will witness the presence of an Austrian army in the heart of Italy. Francis II. is doomed to disappointment. The Italian Liberator is not going to undo the work he has so gloriously accomplished. We have elsewhere expressed a hope that Garibaldi's patriotism and good sense would guide him aright. Our anticipations are already realised. General Turr's mission to Caprera has been successful. Garibaldi has sent to the Turin Government a message of concord and conciliation, has charged Bixio with the special mission to curb the excessive zeal of his partisans, and has signified to the King that he will carry on no opposition to his Ministers so long as they continue faithful to their duty of arming the nation. As to the projected campaign of next spring he has promised not to act without the full consent of his Sovereign. There is now every reason to

hope that the Italian nation will be, ere long, peacefully consolidated. The army in the South is strong enough, not only to reduce Gaeta, but to defeat the reactionary bands that the Papal Government is so zealously sending across the Neapolitan frontier, and the promise is held out that, by the time the new Parliament is elected, civil strife will have ceased throughout Italy, and that all obstacles to the restoration of order and good government in Naples and Sicily will have disappeared.

So profound is the apathy on political questions at home that it is not easy to believe we are within a fortnight of the meeting of Parliament. No one is expecting any great measures from the Legislature, and it is impossible not to admit the truth of Sir Francis Baring's remark that the public care little for Parliamentary reform. There are signs that the session will be wasted in party conflicts. Month by month, since the beginning of last session the Opposition, have been swelling their ranks by the gain of single elections. It is not to be concealed that Lord Palmerston's reliable majority has almost vanished, and that the Conservatives may soon be in a position to expel him from office. They are working noiselessly but effectively towards that object—attending to the register, and contesting every seat where there is a chance of success. In Montgomeryshire, during the past week, they have secured a triumph; they are in hopes of wresting South Wilts from the Liberals; they are hopeful that Aberdeenshire may be gained over; and there is, we are sorry to learn, every prospect, under existing circumstances, that Radical Leicester will, within a week or two, return a Tory to succeed Dr. Noble. Nothing but a willingness to heal differences and make concessions will prevent such a calamity to the Liberal party. Whether Mr. Harris or Mr. P. A. Taylor be the better candidate it is not for us to say, but we may assume that if both continue in the field neither will be returned.

The mere prospect of a return to office would at once hush all reactionary suggestions in the Conservative ranks. We almost fear that Mr. Disraeli's notable scheme for confirming and extending Church-rates is already dead and buried, and that the Opposition leader can reckon upon no more influential support than that of Archdeacon Denison and Lord Robert Montagu. We report elsewhere a meeting of members of the Church Institution from various dioceses of England and Wales, from which it will be seen that the defenders of Church-rates are unable to agree in any common action beyond resistance to abolition. The committee suggested a plan embracing many of Mr. Disraeli's suggestions, but the cry of "No surrender" was spoken of as dangerous and absurd by no less persons than Mr. Beresford Hope, and Mr. Roundell Palmer, who are strongly in favour of Mr. Hubbard's bill. Some of Mr. Hope's remarks were highly significant:—

Dissenters were now in both Houses of Parliament, had seats in the Cabinet Councils of the Queen; in fact, the Church and Dissent were now on an equal political platform. If Churchmen took up this cry of "No surrender," all the growing organisation of Dissent—their wealth, their intelligence, and their zeal—all would be combined in such a political phalanx that it would become a serious question how it should be met. The cry of "No surrender" had been raised to the repeal of the Test and Corporation Act, Roman Catholic emancipation, and the admission of Jews to Parliament, but where were all those questions now?

Mr. Hope's prudent suggestions do not appear to have produced much effect. The plan of the committee was adopted without the smallest prospect that it will become a Parliamentary Bill, and we now have sure evidence that the opponents of abolition are split up into differing sections, and will have diminished power to obstruct Sir J. Trelawny's Bill, provided it be adequately backed out of doors.

INCIPIENT CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

THE last tidings from the United States are of a character to produce in this country the deepest concern. Civil war may be said to have commenced. The Federal Government has ordered measures which will bring the threats of South Carolina to the test—and armed resistance or practical submission is now the alternative placed before the South. Mr. Buchanan, whose Message encouraged secession, will not put up with the logical consequences of it. "Break your contract with the Federal power as soon as you like" was the pith of his Message—"but you shall not touch an article of Federal property" is the purport of his late decision. In consistent keeping with this inconsistency, he received the commissioners of the seceding State, not officially, it is averred, but as distinguished citizens, and, doubtless, talked over with them the aims and prospects of the treason they represented, and he re-

fused to send a reinforcement to Major Anderson, whose garrison was notably insecure, at Fort Moultrie. But when that officer took precautionary measures against the violence with which he was surrounded, and removed his force from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, having first spiked the guns of the latter, and when the commissioners of South Carolina vehemently denounced this unexpected step as a violation of a previous understanding, the President refused to listen to their demand that he should forthwith withdraw the garrison, and ordered the collection of customs to be made in a revenue cutter guarded by a ship of war. South Carolina has attempted to meet this turn of events by declaring that the levying of war against her is treason punishable with death—a clear proof that she knows not what she is about, and that she wishes to be a Sovereign State without ceding to other States the rights of foreigners. But this, unfortunately, is not all that she has done. She has fired upon the "Star of the West" carrying a reinforcement of Federal troops to Charleston, in consequence of which the troops were not landed.

The excitement consequent upon these events has become intense. Everything is being done to put the city of Washington in a complete state of defence. The Northern States are setting themselves against all compromise. Major Anderson's resolution is highly eulogised in the North. The New York Senate has voted him the presentation of a sword, and the House of Representatives in Congress has passed a resolution of approval. The Committee of the Border States have agreed upon propositions for the adjustment of pending differences, but they are not accepted by the South. Alabama was on the point of seceding. Mississippi has already done so. Louisiana was unanimous in favour of secession, but not on the mode in which it is to be effected. In Georgia the elections to the Convention show a considerable majority of secessionists. Florida is less decided and more cautious. But while the popular voice in the South appears to pronounce distinctly in favour of proceeding to extremities, symptoms of distress are already beginning to show themselves. Disaffection among the German and Irish volunteers of Charleston indicates that the Commissariat is either deficient in funds or in experience. Commerce is paralysed. "No vessels loading, no business doing, women weeping, men overcome by sickness, and the city in the hands of the mob"—such is the brief and distressing account given of Charleston by the last advices.

It must be confessed that the aspect of affairs as thus presented is sufficiently gloomy, and it is rash to predict what will be the effect of the first effusion of blood in this quarrel. But we cannot get rid of the idea that the fixed intentions of the South have not yet come to the surface. A good deal of what South Carolina is doing tends to excite in our mind a suspicion that she has not forecast her course—that she hopes to intimidate the North—and that, failing in doing so, she has not made up her mind as to her ultimate policy. We learn that all the Postmasters of the new Sovereign State have sent in to the Executive at Washington an intimation of their willingness to discharge their functions on behalf, and under the authority, of the Federal Government, and it is concluded they have done so with the connivance of the Carolinian authorities, who find that the organisation of a separate Postal system will entail upon them a large expense. The incident is significant as showing that South Carolina has not yet come to regard herself as sovereign and independent. Her irrational violence, moreover, betrays the fact that she has not coolly counted the costs, and made up her mind to endure them. Unless all her arrangements are completed, and a Southern Confederacy be formed, before the Executive Power of the Union passes from Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Lincoln, her treason is not very likely to prosper. She has been too precipitate, if her final purpose be disunion. She has too ostentatiously showed her hand, if separate nationality be really her game. She has too far outrun her sister States—too little consulted their convenience and wishes. She has yet to feel in full force the effects upon herself of her mad passion—and we cannot help thinking that she will presently discover that the game is going against her.

The Census of the population of the United States for 1860 has just been published, and its revelations will not do much to buoy up the spirits of the slavenholding States. There are eight States in the Union, the population of each of which amounts to upwards of a million souls, and of these only two are slavenholding, and both of them have sunk in relative position since the last Census was taken. There are twenty-one cities each containing upwards of forty thousand inhabitants, and of these six only, and these not by any means the most con-

considerable, are slaveholding. The total white population of the thirty-three States is 27,112,000—of whom there voted at the last election 4,710,548, a little less than one-fifth. But one in five is usually estimated to comprehend the whole male population—so that almost all who had a vote to give must have given it on that occasion. Of this number the eighteen Free States gave 3,436,903, and the Slave States 1,283,645,—a fair index of the white manhood North and South. But when we add that the South, besides falling short in free adult males by more than fifty per cent., has within its limits no less than 3,878,000 slaves, but too ready for insurrection, we think that no one will be inclined to pronounce the odds in its favour. Indeed, should matters be pushed to an extremity, the South will have enough misery upon its hands. The issue, of course, in all such struggles, would be bad enough for both parties—but we do not see a chance that the Slaveholding States would succeed. They have vast territory—but in war, men, money, arms, and a good cause, count for more than millions of acres.

The bearing of these events upon British interests is most menacing. Nearly 4,000,000, or about a sixth, of our population, is employed in cotton manufactures, and the trades ancillary to them, and about five-sevenths of our cotton supply comes from the slaveholding States of America. In case of civil war, and especially if aggravated, as in all probability it would be, by a negro insurrection, whence are our supplies of cotton to be drawn? In two or three years, no doubt, India, Africa, Jamaica, and Australia, would furnish all we require—but during the interval what are our prospects? Not absolute ruin, perhaps, but great distress—a distress so keen and so pervading as to be utterly incompatible with any approach to our existing scale of national expenditure. Half-time over the whole of Lancashire for two years—who can think of it without dismay? Yet, some such ordeal as this stares us in the face. We have taken no adequate precautions against the contingency. We have been contented to live from hand to mouth. And now a cotton famine threatens to overtake us. Surely, it is high time to be on the alert. Our manufacturers ought to be organising some safe system of future supply. It is just possible that the evil of scarcity may be averted—but it has come close enough already to scare the boldest. If we do not take warning now, there is no help for us. Our folly will spring up into a full crop of misery and degradation.

THE WEATHER AND THE POOR.

At last we think we may congratulate ourselves on the breaking up of the frost. We must not be too sanguine, for winter with us sometimes sets in as late as February. Appearances, however, lead us to indulge the hope that the sharpest pinch is over. We have been carried through a month of terrible distress, and with the thaw ought to come reflection.

The severity of the weather for the last month has revealed both our strength and our weakness. The outpouring of spontaneous liberality to meet the extraordinary privations of the season has been truly wonderful. It shows that wealth has not wholly corrupted our hearts, nor benumbed our sympathies. It has been timely, it has been prompt, it has been hearty, it has been profuse. Better than all, it has, in the main, served the occasion. But that it has been attended, and will be followed, by no serious evils, is more than we can affirm. For months to come, probably, the metropolis and its suburbs will be pestered with the idleness its generosity has too surely elicited, and by the swarms of impostors whom it has vivified by temporary success. No one can regret the remarkable display we have just witnessed of man's concern for his fellow-men—few there are who do not foresee that advantage has been and will be taken of it by profligacy and mendicancy in all parts of the country.

The question, however, comes home to us, how it is that, with a complete machinery for the relief of the poor, the poor in London and its immediate vicinity would, on an emergency like that which has so recently pressed upon us, have perished like rotten sheep, but for the energetic interposition of voluntary bounty. Mr. Robert Warwick, Vice-Chairman of the City of London Union, in a letter to the *Times*, answers that question, and, we think, successfully. He says that the great majority of labourers now out of employ in London are men who have no parochial settlement in it, and hence have no legal claim for relief except in the parishes in which they reside. But, in reality, the poor can only find residences in poor parishes, in which rates are normally extremely onerous, hundreds of small shopkeepers are on the verge of pauperism, and any extraordinary pressure would be simply

ruinous. He tells us that within the metropolitan districts there are 186 parishes, in which the poor-rate varies from a penny in the pound to eight shillings in the pound, and that the highest sums invariably fall upon the poorest parishes. He suggests, therefore, that the area of rateability should be enlarged, and that all rateable property should bear its fair share of the common burden. The average expenditure for the relief of the poor he sets down at 40,000*l.* per month—and were the rate equally assessed on the whole property of the metropolis, three times the amount of the ordinary sums required might be raised by a rate of twopence in the pound. Under this arrangement relief would be distributed by those officers whose business it is to know the poor in their own districts, and who, consequently, would be qualified to detect imposition. "The labouring man," he says in conclusion, "in the time of his distress has a far greater claim for relief and support on the property of those whom his labour enriches than than he can possibly have on those with whom he is compelled to reside, many of whom are but a shade above paupers themselves. The poor man cannot choose his residence—he must take up his abode where he can find a home; but his claim for relief ought not to be one whit the less on those whom justice, equity and honesty tell us ought to contribute their fair share towards the common charge of supporting the poor."

There is truth in these observations, and late events, we trust, will lend them additional force. But there is another aspect of the question. The great majority of those who received timely relief during the frost, but for which they would have perished, ordinarily earn wages sufficient to make some provision for such an emergency. It is a lamentable fact that not one in a hundred of them ever think of doing so, and it is calculated by Mr. Porter that the working classes of this country spend close upon 50,000,000*l.* a-year in beer and spirits. Of course they cannot be left to die as the penalty of their improvidence and intemperance. But can no means be devised by which they may learn from sharp experience that folly and sin produce bitter fruits? We are afraid that our legislation has not, of late years, proceeded in that direction. It has encouraged the poor to rely upon Government for many things which they ought to do for themselves, and our philanthropists often inconsiderately work towards the same issue. Wise benevolence, we are convinced, should do something more systematic than has yet been done to imbue our labouring men with a spirit of providence and moderate self-denial. We cannot pretend to offer any plan. But we do think that if our social science philosophers would endeavour to solve the problem how best to make the poor think for themselves, instead of trying to save them and theirs from the inevitable results of thoughtlessness, they would be spending their time to better purpose, and might hereafter arrive at more valuable and solid conclusions, than they have done hitherto. It is easy to change our laws—but what is really wanted is a change in the habits of the poor, a much more difficult thing to be accomplished. But until we do this, we do nothing that has in it an element of permanence—and our very liberality, whilst it averts much present suffering, tends to foster the very evil out of which that suffering springs.

ANOTHER ITALIAN CRISIS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the absorbing interest of other foreign questions during the last few weeks, such as the war in China, and the great political earthquake in North America, the British public watch with keen, and scarcely diminished anxiety, the unfolding of events in Italy, and tremble with almost Southern nervousness lest the dream of a great and united Italy should not be realised. There has been much reason for gloomy forebodings.

First and foremost, the Emperor Napoleon has for three months, and in opposition to his professed principle, been acting as the ally of Francis II. at Gaeta, and thereby encouraging the reactionists throughout Southern Italy. Under the best of circumstances it would have been no ordinary task to reconcile the Two Sicilies to the rule of a Piedmontese Sovereign and a Northern Government. But Count Cavour has been singularly unfortunate in the selection of his agents. Farini for Naples, and La Farina for Sicily, able though they might be, assumed office as the known antagonists of the great patriot who had conquered these provinces for Victor Emmanuel. Both have fallen, and in their fall have revealed the enormous difficulties of the task they had undertaken. In Naples the *de facto* Government have to make head against a reactionary nobility and priesthood, to silence the jealousies of a whole nation, to bear up against disaffection and brigandage continually re-

inforced by fresh malcontents from the dispersed Bourbon troops, and encouraged by foreign Powers as well as the Pope. In Sicily, to the clamour for place and self-seeking which obtains on the Continent has been added more intense local prejudices and a spirit of speculation in officials scarcely credible. Whether the entire change of government in the island, and the installation of Prince Carignano as Lieutenant-General of the Neapolitan provinces will reconcile the Southern Italians to the new régime, remains to be proved. Even under the present exceptional state of things their condition is greatly ameliorated—their material interests are improving, their social and political freedom without precedent. And now that, in response to the wishes of England, the Emperor Napoleon has withdrawn his fleet from Neapolitan waters, Gaeta must soon fall before Piedmontese artillery, and the army which has been cooped up before that fortress liberated, to assist in restoring order in Southern Italy, and putting down the brigands of the Abruzzi and Calabria.

But a more perilous exigency impends. Garibaldi from his island retreat has announced, in no uncertain terms, that on the 1st of March he will be prepared to take the field for the deliverance of Venetia from Austrian domination, and both in Northern and Southern Italy his devoted adherents are preparing to support his enterprise. If nothing more than the armed legions of Austria, the disapproval of the French Emperor, or the diplomatic caution of Cavour stood in the way, there would be no hope of averting another sanguinary war on the plains of Italy. Happily, however, the appeal lies not to the Turin Cabinet, but to the national Parliament. On the 27th inst. the first Italian assembly will be elected, and Piedmont, Lombardy, Tuscany, the Romagna, the Marches, Naples and Sicily, will choose representatives, who are to meet on the 18th of February, to decide on the future policy of the Italian nation. If that Parliament should decide for war with Austria, war must ensue. But there is every reason to hope that this assembly of the intellect and worth of the country will act with deliberation and sobriety. Italian unity is already too nearly realised to be perilled by rash counsels, and the national Parliament is not likely to stake all that has been gained during the last two years on the uncertain issue of a new campaign against a formidable foe. There is little doubt that the assembly about to be elected will be conservative as well as patriotic.

It is no longer matter of doubt that the Turin Government have entirely abandoned for the present all intention to recover Venetia by force of arms, and that this resolve is shared by the King as well as his Cabinet. We cannot but rejoice at this prudent decision. The first cannon-shot fired on the Mincio would be the signal for a European war, the ultimate issue of which it is impossible to foresee, and the results of which could not be worth the cost. Besides, if Sardinian troops have done so little under the walls of Gaeta, what chance of success would they have against the Quadrilateral—the strongest strategical position in Europe? If the Italian Parliament elect to wait, we have the strongest conviction that Garibaldi will bow to that decision. His high-souled patriotism and love of freedom will prevent him from placing his own wishes against the expressed will of the legal representatives of the nation. The British admirers of the ex-Dictator would grieve that he should place himself in a false position, and those who have attentively watched his career will have full confidence that the sagacity he has so often displayed will not fail him at this juncture.

The newly-constituted Italian nation has no need for undue haste. Venetia cannot long remain in the hands of the foreigner. Revolution in Hungary, or the establishment of constitutional liberty—and one or the other must soon be realised—will be equally favourable to the emancipation of Venetia. We have great hopes therefore that General Türr's mission to Caprera will be attended with success, and that so long as Europe interposes obstacles to the acquisition of Venetia, the Government of Victor Emmanuel will be content to consolidate the newly-won liberties of Italy, and await the "inexorable logic of events."

POST OFFICE DIRECTORY ATLAS.—Messrs. Kelly and Co. have, with their usual enterprise, brought together, in one handsomely bound atlas, the whole of the well-executed maps used in their different county directories for England and Wales, with the addition of one or two engraved for the present work in order to render it complete. The whole have been corrected to the present time by Mr. B. R. Davies, the well-known map engraver. In these forty-six maps of English and Welsh counties the details are sufficiently minute to answer all ordinary purposes.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE FRENCH FLEET FROM GAETA.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday says the object of sending the French fleet to Gaeta was to give a mark of sympathy to a prince cruelly tried by destiny. The Emperor, faithful to the principle of non-intervention, never intended to take any active part in the conflict at that place. In prolonging this demonstration he would change its character, and would give encouragement and material support to the resistance of the King. It therefore became necessary to cause the cessation of this state of things. The article says:—"We could not indefinitely remain present at a conflict which could only lead to a greater effusion of blood. By the advice given by France to the belligerents, hostilities are suspended until the 19th inst., and Admiral Barbier de Tinan will leave Gaeta to-day."

The *Pays* says that the Papal Nuncio, Mgr. Saccani, will arrive in Paris on the 25th inst.

The following warlike announcement is from Bullier's lithographic sheets:—

Great activity prevails at this moment in our arsenals. Although there is no indication of war breaking out, preparations are being made for every contingency. All soldiers not considered capable of enduring a campaign are about to be sent to the depots of their regiments, and their places are to be filled with efficient men who have already served for six or seven months. The army will be ready to commence a campaign in the month of March. I repeat that these are merely measures of precaution, which it is to be hoped future events will render unnecessary.

Hitherto it has been usual only to call out half the number of recruits annually voted, the remaining half being only liable to serve in case of extraordinary need. But the *Moniteur de l'Armée* of this morning publishes a circular from the Minister of War, giving directions that, by the express command of the Emperor, every man of the contingent voted is to be called to arms at once, and assigned to a particular regiment. The recruits will then be divided into two portions, the first of which will serve regularly as heretofore, while the second will be drilled during three months the first year, two months the second, and one month the third, being all the time equipped like the regular army, and receiving the same pay.

The *Moniteur* says:—"The report of the formation of a fourth regiment of grenadiers of the Imperial Guard is inexact."

The *Moniteur* again denies that the Government is in any way responsible for the political pamphlets which make their appearance daily, and says:—

The Government is invested with no powers to prevent the publication of books and pamphlets. It would therefore be unjust to render it responsible for senseless theories, which the good sense of the public stigmatizes as being contrary to the Catholic feelings of the country and to the respect due to the Holy Father, in regard to which the policy of the Emperor has always set an example.

The Paris papers are instructed to contradict the rumour of a difference between the Papal government and General Goyon.

Some of the Paris journals state that a deputation from South Carolina has arrived in Paris, and obtained an audience of M. Thouvenel, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

There is talk of a forthcoming article in the *Constitutionnel* "inspired" or dictated by the Emperor, written by M. Laguerrière, and probably signed by the "Secrétaire de la Rédaction," declaring, in substance, that should Piedmont commit "an act of folly or madness" by attacking Venetia, she must do so at her own risk and peril, and not count upon material or moral support from France.

The *Morning Herald's* Paris correspondent, a doubtful authority, declares that military preparations on a most extensive scale are proceeding in France, and that an additional 50,000 soldiers are to be asked for from the Legislative body.

It is said that the French government has intimated to the other governments interested the necessity of a meeting of their representatives—in fact, of a Congress—to examine and decide on the situation of Syria before the 15th of February, as the French occupation, according to treaty, ceases in March.

The *Patrie* states that a rumour prevails that England, France, and Russia are on the point of endeavouring, through a combined effort, to bring about a solution of the Danish question by amicable means. Another authority ascribes the whole mediating part to England alone.

The Minister of the Interior has refused M. Ollivier (member of the Legislative Corps) as well as other persons, permission to establish a newspaper.

ITALY.

GAETA.—DEPARTURE OF THE FRENCH FLEET.

The French fleet left Gaeta on the 19th. The *Opinione* says:—"Francis II. having refused the proposals of surrender, the Italian fleet has replaced the French squadron before Gaeta." The same journal publishes a telegram from Naples announcing that Admiral Persano had declared the blockade of Gaeta, and had announced that he would allow the inhabitants a few hours' time to leave the city. The

foreign vessels had left the port. The Russian, Prussian, and Portuguese Ministers have returned to Rome. There now remain at Gaeta the Papal Nuncio, and the Ministers of Austria, Spain, Bavaria, and Saxony.

NAPLES AND SICILY.

Prince Carignan has issued a proclamation, in which he says, "I have come among you to hasten the work of unification and to maintain public order. The Government will respect the Church and its ministers, provided the clergy obey the King, the statutes, and the laws." The Prince promises administrative reforms, and concludes by expressing the hope that Gaeta will shortly fall, and that the Neapolitan provinces will be ready to make any sacrifice for the unity of Italy.

Prince Carignan, after having consulted with Signor Poerio, has appointed the following as Councilors of Lieutenantcy:—Liborio Romano, Interior and Agriculture; D'Aossa, Justice; Spaventa, Police; Laterza, Finances; Imbrani, Public Instruction; Mancini, Ecclesiastical Affairs; Oberti, Public Works. A finance committee has been instituted, under the presidency of Signor Manna. These names have been well received.

The following letter from Naples is by an Englishman who is well acquainted with that part of Italy, where he has long resided. It is dated Jan. 12:—

The uneasy feeling which prevails here is not owing to any fault on the part of the Government, but to the perverseness of the Neapolitans. The Opposition papers are full of generalities; not one special charge is made against the Government. Except a few reactionists who profited by the past misgovernment, and who have lost their places, although their salaries are still paid in most cases, all have gained by the new order of things. Trade is increasing daily; the shops are full of customers, and there is more money in circulation than formerly. The poor have more cheap bread now than under Francis II.; there are no arbitrary arrests, and there is a free press. Those who cry out are Bourbonists, and a large number of idle and ignorant wretches who feel the superiority of the modern Italians. The officers of Bomba's army complain of not being employed, as they say they have a right to be; and, after having given in their adhesion to the national Government, they conspire in favour of the King of Gaeta. It will go hard with the generals who have been lately arrested, and there will be no peace till some of these open traitors have been made an example of. The Bourbonists are greatly encouraged by the presence of the French fleet at Gaeta, which they fully expect will bring the King back to Naples. If that fleet goes on the 19th, as we are told it will, this country will be soon pacified. All the mischief has been owing to the presence of that fleet before Gaeta, which the Emperor has not kept there from mere affection for a Bourbon.

A decree of Farini prohibits the appropriation of the sacramental tithes of the benefit of the church, and two other decrees treat of the important subjects of public instruction and the formation and government of the communes. In every commune there is to be established an elementary school under the direction of from three to five persons chosen by the municipality. Fathers of families who neglect the obligations of this law will be denied assistance from the public charities, dowries for their children, and will not be admitted to serve in any public office.

In Sicily I hear it is stated that the thieving, gently called peculation when committed by public men, was something enormous; no less than 1,000,000*l.* are said to have been spent for secret naval service! The figures come from a high military Piedmontese authority, but, allowing for a little animus in such a quarter, it has been openly stated that for months that the sums appropriated by a few of the patriots were almost incredible.—*Letter from Naples.*

The Republicans are active in the Neapolitan provinces, and their journal is full of addresses proposing candidates, and stirring up an anti-Cavour feeling. Indeed, their electioneering tactics appear to be to recommend Garibaldi as the Governor of Southern Italy, and the formula is "Either Cavour or Garibaldi." These are the watchwords of the combatants.

The *Corriere Mercantile* publishes letters from Naples, dated 15th inst., stating that several thousand Bourbonists, under the command of General Roversa, had entered the Neapolitan provinces through Roman territory, and defeated the less numerous Italian forces near Tagliacozzo, compelling them to retire on Avezzano. General Sonnaz had left with reinforcements for Sora. According to later despatches the reactionary movement has been suppressed.

THE THREATENED ATTACK UPON VENICE AND THE ELECTIONS.

It is reported in several quarters that General Turr has consented to act as mediator between Count Cavour and Garibaldi with a view to persuade the latter to postpone his threatened attack upon Venice this spring. The *Paris Patrie* gives the following fuller intelligence on the subject:—

We learn by a Genoa letter, of January 12, that General Turr had left the evening before on board the *Ichnusa*, an aviso placed at his disposal by the Sardinian Government, for Caprera, where he was to see Garibaldi. It is very positively stated that the Piedmontese Prime Minister is certain of a large majority at the coming elections, and that, relying upon that majority and the advice of the great conservative Powers, he will renounce the project of attacking Venice, and will ask for a pacific vote from the Italian Parliament. General Turr, who has now the rank of a brigadier-general in the Piedmontese army, and is a very practical man, is sent to ascertain Garibaldi's intentions. We are assured that before embarking he had interviews both with the King and Count Cavour.

The *Opinione*, the semi-official organ of the Sar-

dian Government, contains an article which has created a great sensation throughout the whole of Italy, from its being supposed to indicate the decided stand which Count Cavour and his colleagues are resolved to make against the war policy of Garibaldi. The following are extracts:—

Victor Emmanuel is King of Italy, and, as King, he alone has the right to declare war. It would be ridiculous for any one individual to profess obedience to the head of the nation, and then so substitute himself for that head by provoking a war, and by involving the nation in dangers which the king wished to avoid. . . . The fatigues and the labours undergone by our soldiers beneath the walls of Gaeta allow us to foresee what we should have to endure beneath the fortress of Verona and of Mantua.

The obstacles presented by the Austrian fortresses are not insuperable for a nation united, concordant, and determined to make every sacrifice of blood and of money to overcome them. But we must not deceive ourselves, and believe that the presence of bands of volunteers will suffice to chase away the Austrians, and to shake down the walls of the fortresses. The means must be proportioned to the difficulties, and to the power of the nation. Until these means shall all be brought together, any attempt would be extremely hazardous. The partisans of a war in the coming spring are neither blind nor senseless; they cannot hope to succeed by the help of mere enthusiasm and by irregular bands; and therefore they are endeavouring to force the head of the nation to drive it into a war against its will.

It is affirmed in a despatch from Turin that the circular of the Electoral Committee, which contains the views of the Cabinet, declares that the Piedmontese Government will lay before the Parliament the question of peace, and will enter into an engagement to open serious negotiations with the Holy See, in order to solve the question of Rome, and with the Cabinet of Vienna, to bring about a diplomatic solution of that of Venetia.

The Minister of the Interior, M. Minghetti, has adopted energetic measures for carrying out the policy of the Government. He has forbidden enrolments of volunteers, and the raising of a loan on the security of Rome and Venice.

General La Marmora has gone to Berlin on a special mission to the Court of King William I.

THE ROMAN STATES.

Some arrests have taken place on account of the political demonstration in the Apollo theatre. A portion of the population of Gaeta has arrived at Rome.

General Goyon has demanded explanations from the Papal Government as to the object of the movement of Papal troops towards the Neapolitan frontiers. Mgr. Mérode has refused to give any reply. General Goyon has in consequence referred to his Government on the subject.

A letter from Rome says:—"Mgr. de Mérode, whose retirement was announced, is, after all, to remain Minister of Arms. He has just decided that the Pontifical army shall be increased to 6,000 men, and the Franco-Belgian legion to 1,600."

A letter from Rome has the following:—

The students of the Roman University have begun their manifestations nearly at the same epoch as last year, under the direction of the secret committee. Some days ago the rector of the Sapienza was advised that revolutionary flags and bills were being introduced into his establishment. He watched the students three days, but discovered nothing. On the 9th, however, the expected manifestation was made; the whole University was covered with tricolour bills, and the doors of the class-rooms were decorated with the arms of Savoy. These revolutionary emblems caused great surprise and no little agitation. Orders were given to tear them down, and nearly 200 of them were carried to Cardinal Alfieri, Grand Master of the University.

AUSTRIA.

The official organ contains an Imperial decree, ordering the emission of a New Five per Cent. Loan of 30,000,000 florins at eighty-eight. The object of this loan being merely to anticipate the payment of the taxes, the Minister of Finance is to issue the securities in such a manner that a fifth of their amount may be redeemed at a time, and the tax-collectors are ordered to accept them at par, in payment of the taxes for the current year.

The Grand Cross of the Order of St. Leopold has been conferred on Prince Richard Metternich.

A Vienna letter has the following:—

The Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, who went to Berlin to attend to the funeral of the late King, is here at present. The presence of the Archduke at Berlin seems to have had the effect of strengthening the friendly feeling which has lately revived in the Prussian Court towards Austria, its old ally. One object of the visit was to interest King William in the retention of Venetia and of the Quadrilateral, which the Court of Berlin is disposed to regard as indispensable to the security of Germany. The Prince's mission is said to have been successful on that point. Austria, on her side, would not hesitate to make the largest concessions to Prussia relative to the organisation of the federal army, and would even confide to that power the disposal of the ten corps which together make up the army of the Germanic Confederation.

Fifty-six of the Lower Austrian landed proprietors have met in the Palace of the Estates and signed a political programme, asking for a proper representation of the people, and the convocation of a General Assembly representing the whole empire. In Innspruck (Tyrol) there has been a desperate struggle between the Ultramontanists and the Liberals, and the latter are masters of the field. At first the Jesuits got the upper hand, but on the third day of the election the Liberals carried all before them.

A letter from Vienna says:—"The Austrian Government professes to have received positive infor-

mation from its agents abroad relative to the plans which Garibaldi, Klapka, Turr, &c., have formed for the coming spring. Garibaldi with his Italian followers is to effect a landing on the east coast of the Adriatic (probably near Montenegro). Klapka is to go to Bucharest, and Turr and Mieroslawski to Jassy, where they will meet with 5,000 or 6,000 well-armed men. The Austrian Government has demanded of the Porte the internirung of Klapka, which means the removal of the Hungarian general to some place in the interior of the Turkish empire.

HUNGARY.

The following programme has been recently adopted by the Comitatus of Neutra county:—"A responsible ministry for Hungary; a Hungarian diet, elected on the basis of the law of 1848; the removal of all except Hungarian troops from Hungary; the Hungarian troops to take an oath of fidelity to the constitution of 1848; reorganisation of the national guard; and, finally, a request to be made to Government that a liberal constitution may be granted to the other crown lands of Austria." Not long since some of the members of the General Congregation of Neutra forcibly locked up the rooms used by the Imperial authorities in the capital of that county, and informed the Austrian judges that their services would in future be dispensed with. The Vienna official journal says:—"The violent proceedings of the Comitatus of Neutra towards the Court of Justice of that Comitatus, have caused the Government to oppose energetically this evident act of sedition." It appears that the Court of Justice of Neutra has, without the employment of force, been re-established, and the officers have been enabled to fulfil their duties.

Accounts from Vienna, published in the *National Gazette* (of Berlin), describe the military measures of precaution which are being taken by the Austrian Government with regard to Hungary. The feeling in the latter country is described as of the most revolutionary kind. The tax-collector refuses to pay over the taxes to the State; the Palatine does nothing to prevent the legally prohibited sale of tobacco; the circulars of the superior courts are set aside by committees; and the regular course of the law is completely stopped. The regiments which are being sent into Hungary consist principally of Germans. Twenty-five thousand men are concentrated at Grosswardein, a central point from which watch can be kept upon the Principalities, Servia, and especially Hungary.

A letter from Raab, in the *Presburg Gazette*, says:—"Kossuth, Klapka, Inasz, Kmety, Xantus, Beke and Ronay have been elected members of the Commission of the Comitatus of Raab, in the midst of the most enthusiastic acclamations. A certain number of Honveds assembled here on the evening of the St. Sylvestre, and came to a resolution to erect a monument to the memory of the combatants who were killed in the neighbourhood of Raab for the Hungarian cause. The Honveds of the Comitatus of Comorn have erected a monument to the Hungarians who fell in the battle of Acs."

At the General Assembly of the Representatives of Pesth, held on the 17th, M. Deak opposed the immediate assumption of the judicial power by the Hungarians. He said, "At this moment we have only to choose between Austrian laws and anarchy." The proposition of M. Deak to preserve the Austrian laws until the Index Curie shall have ordered the transfer of the offices of justice, was agreed to by the Assembly.

We learn from Pesth that the Emperor of Austria had dispatched what may be termed a categorical reply to the proceedings which have lately taken place in Hungary, in the shape of a formal series of resolutions transmitted to the Stadtholder of Buda by the Chancellor of Hungary. The election to the committee of the Comitatus of refugees from the country for political reasons becomes, by this document, null and void. The Comitatus are prohibited from making any ordinance in reference to taxes, and punishment is to be inflicted on all persons who refuse to pay taxes. A vote of the Diet can alone bring about a change in the tribunals now existing, or in the civil and penal codes now in force. The practical establishment of the institutions granted by the Constitution of 1848 is prohibited, and the public functionaries have received orders to oppose it by the most stringent measures. Any committees of the Comitatus which shall refuse compliance are to be suspended or dissolved. The assemblies of the Comitatus have no executive power, and therefore cannot issue ordinances. Nevertheless, it is added that the Imperial diploma of Oct. 20 will undergo no modification, and that the concessions granted to Hungary will remain unabridged. The declaration seems to indicate, on the part of Austria, a diminished dread of the events of the coming spring, as compared with that which evidently possessed her not long since.

The *New Prussian Gazette* says:—"We are assured that at the request of General Prince Lichtenstein, who commands in Hungary, two complete brigades (two regiments of infantry, and two of cavalry, with artillery) have received orders to proceed to Pesth. They are designed to save the country from anarchy, and at the same time to cause the diploma of Oct. 20 to be respected."

PRUSSIA.

A PRUSSIAN AND AUSTRIAN ALLIANCE.

The *Augsburg Gazette* again states that a treaty between Prussia, Austria, and Russia guarantees to Austria the possession of Venice. The *Débat*, while doubting this assertion, observes that very intimate relations exist between Austria and Prussia.

In order, it is said, to secure the co-operation of Prussia in the Venetian matter, Austria will follow the Prussian policy with regard to Schleswig; she will recall from Cassel her chargé d'affaires, who has compromised himself for the Elector, and will name another diplomatist who will support the partisans of the constitution of 1831; she will adopt the Prussian plans concerning the reorganisation of the federal army; and will even push her condescension so far as to leave to Prussia, if necessary, the supreme command of that army.

The King of Prussia, on the 16th, sent for all the generals present at Berlin, and (according to the *New Gazette of Prussia*) thus spoke to them:—

I have been called to the throne at an epoch full of dangers, and with the prospect of combats in which I shall perhaps have need, gentlemen, of all your devotedness. If I, and the princes who, like me, desire the maintenance of peace, do not succeed in turning aside the storm which is rising, we shall have need of all our forces to resist and to defend ourselves.

The King added:—

Let us not deceive ourselves! If I do not succeed in averting the struggle, it will be a struggle in which we must conquer, if we do not wish to be annihilated.

The French Commissary for the negotiations relative to a treaty of commerce between France and the Zollverein, M. Declercq, has arrived at Berlin.

The Chamber of Deputies at Berlin, on Thursday, elected its bureau for the first four weeks of the session. M. Simson was nominated president by 204 votes to 82 given to the candidate of the Federal party; M. Grabow first vice-president; and M. Mathis second. In the Chamber of Nobles, Prince Hohenlohe was elected president by 150 votes to 10.

Correspondence from Berlin states that the Polish deputies in the Second Chamber are about to move an amendment to the address, claiming in favour of the Poles living under the sceptre of Prussia the same rights which Prussia claims for the German Duchies.

GERMANY.

In the Federal Diet, on the 17th, the two committees appointed to consider the proposition of Oldenburg, submitted the following proposal:—"That, as the patent of the 25th of September, 1859, and the financial law of July, 1860, must be considered as illegal—they not having been sanctioned by the Estates—Denmark should be summoned to make a declaration within six weeks, in reference to her fulfilment of the Provisorium, in conformity with the resolution of the Federal Diet of the 8th of March, 1860, and that in the event of her non-compliance, Federal execution should be declared against Denmark."

The Federal fortress of Ulm is about to be armed with 120 rifled cannon of cast steel, which Prussia supplies at the expense of the Confederation. Six of them have already arrived.

DENMARK.

A royal decree has been published calling out 7,700 sailors from the Kingdom of Denmark and the Duchy of Schleswig. The steam frigate *Sjoeland* has been recalled from the West Indies.

An address, signed by all the members of the Landthings and Volkthings, is lying for further signature in the public places requesting his Majesty to resist every attempt from abroad to interfere with the internal affairs of Denmark, and praying that his Majesty may not abandon the Danish Nationality in the Duchy of Schleswig. The address concludes with the request that liberties may be granted to Schleswig in conformity with the Danish Constitution.

The Minister for War has caused the whole of the Infantry to be supplied with rifled muskets, and steps have been taken to increase the number of horses for military purposes, and for the speedy recalling of the soldiers on furlough.

A letter from Copenhagen of the 7th says:—

The King, who arrived in this city the day before yesterday, has just presided over a council of state summoned to deliberate on the affairs of the Duchies and the conflict with the Germanic Diet. It is affirmed by persons likely to be well informed that the council is unanimously of opinion that the government ought to maintain the propositions which were communicated by Mr. Hall to Mr. Paget, the British minister, after the conferences they had on the subject at the request of Lord John Russell, and that the King himself thinks the same. According to those propositions the Danish government will consent to the "consultative vote" which the States of Holstein possess by letters patent of 23rd September, 1858, being changed into a "deliberative" one—in other words, a law to possess force in Holstein must be sanctioned by the States; but this proposition is only made on the express condition that the Diet at Frankfurt shall cease to menace Denmark with a "federal execution." It is further proposed that the share of Holstein in the common expenses of the monarchy shall be fixed at 850,000 crowns, and that the consent of the States shall be required for any expenses beyond that sum which circumstances may render necessary. As to Schleswig, though it is regarded as a purely Danish part of the monarchy, the government, to show a conciliatory spirit, will consent to the rite of confirmation being administered in Danish or German at the choice of the officiating minister in the districts in which the populations are of both nationalities. Heretofore this religious ceremony could only be performed in Danish.

RUSSIA.

A fresh treaty between Russia and China was obtained from Prince Kung by General Ignatieff during the confusion of negotiations following the war. It was concluded at Peking on the 14th of November, and defines afresh the frontier of the two empires in its first two articles:—

Art. 1. Henceforth the Eastern frontier between the

two Empires shall commence from the junction of the rivers Chilka and Argoun, will follow the course of the river Amour to the junction of the river Onzouri with the latter. The land on the left bank [to the north] of the river Amour belongs to the Empire of Russia, and the territory on the right bank [to the south] to the junction of the river Onzouri, to the Empire of China. Further on, the frontier line between the two Empires, from the point of issue of the river Sou'gateba, divides the lake Hinkai and takes the direction of the river Bélien-ho (Tour); from the mouth of that river it follows the mountain range to the mouth of the river Houpiou (Houpiou); and from that point the mountains situated between the river Khoun-tchoun and the sea, as far as the river Thou-men-kiang. Along this line, equally, the territory on the east side belongs to the Empire of Russia, and that on the west side to the Empire of China. The frontier line rests on the river Thou-men-kiang at 20 Chinese versts [4] above its mouth into the sea.

Art. 2. The frontier line on the west side, hitherto unfixed, will henceforth follow the mountain range, the course of the great rivers, and the actually existing lines of Chinese outposts. Starting from the last light-house, called Chabin-dabaga, established in 1728, after the Treaty of Kiaktha, it will run in a south-easterly direction, as far as the lake Dsaikang, and thence to the mountains situated south of the lake Isykkoul, and called Ten-gri-chan, or Alatau of the Khirgises, otherwise called Thian-chan-Nanlou (southern range of the Celestial Mountains), and along these mountains to the possessions of Kokand.

The other provisions all tend to increase freedom of trade and intercommunication:—

Russian merchants have the right to travel in China at all times on commercial business; but they must not congregate together in a greater number than 200 in the same locality. Moreover, they must be provided with a Russian certificate on the frontier, denoting the head of the firm, the number of his clerks, and his destination.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The example given by France in the reduction of her tariff has excited a spirit of emulation in Spain. Many of the Spanish journals strongly urge a reform of the existing system, and petitions to the same effect have already been addressed to the Government and to the Cortes.

The Ministry has declared in the Cortes that the statement that the officers of a Spanish vessel had given advice to the Neapolitans as to placing their guns in a better direction is without any foundation.

It is proposed to reduce the Portuguese tariff still lower.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

A vessel has arrived at Genoa from the Danube, having on board several Hungarian refugees who had quitted the Danubian Principalities at the request of Prince Couza. It is known that the Government of the United Principalities has decided that it will not give up any of the refugees who may come on its territory, but that, in order to remain faithful to the system of neutrality which it has adopted, it will call on them to quit the country within a fixed delay.

SERVIA.

The French and Russian Governments have congratulated Prince Michael of Servia on his accession to the throne.

A correspondent of the *Nord* alleges that the Austrian Government is on the eve of concluding a treaty of extradition with Prince Michael of Servia with a view to the refugees of the two states. "This engagement," says the *Nord*, "if carried out will evidently make Servia a vassal of Austria."

MONTENEGRO.

A despatch from Cattaro, dated Jan. 17, says:—"No attack by Montenegrins on the town of Spas has really taken place. An attack was intended, and was only prevented by the representations made to the Montenegrins by the Austrian, French, and Russian Consuls. The Prince of Montenegro withdraws his troops from the Turkish frontier, expecting the satisfaction promised to him by the Porte."

The Montenegrins are now in direct communication with the Servians in the Principality and in the Austrian Voivodina.

TURKEY.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that the Porte is forming an army of 50,000 men, exclusive of the reserve, on the Danube, to be commanded by Omar Pacha. This demonstration is directed equally against the Principalities and against Russia. The latter power has assembled a large body of troops in Bessarabia, alleging to Austria as a reason that Russia cannot allow the Principalities to become a focus of insurrection.

News has been received by the Government of the approaching arrival of five more ships laden with munitions for the Danube. The Austrian and Russian legations have addressed strong notes to the Porte on this subject.

General Klapka is in the Principalities, preparing for a rising in Hungary. The Danube is now closed by ice. The arms brought by the Sardinian ships are to be landed in Montenegro, whence they will be despatched to the Banat.

The trials at Beyrout have been concluded. The Druse prisoners were sentenced to death and the Turkish to exile.

The Porte has demanded of M. Miris whether he can carry through the loan or not. A party in the Cabinet wishes to break off the affair.

The Boenian Commission of Inquiry has begun its labours.

UNITED STATES.

PROGRESS OF DISRUPTION.

The steamship Canada has arrived at Queens-town with address from Boston to the 9th. The following is a telegraphic summary of the news received:—"Advice from Washington to the 8th inst. state that the Government was sending small detachments of troops to the South. Mr. Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, had resigned, on account, it is said, of the despatch of reinforcements for Fort Sumter. Much distress was reported at Charleston. The majority at New Orleans for immediate secession was 318. No plan of adjustment had yet been adopted by Congress."

The steamer received the following telegram at Halifax:—"New York, Jan. 10.—Advice from Washington state that the President's Message throws the responsibility on Congress, and suggests the restoration of the Missouri compromise. The Star of the West, with reinforcements for Major Anderson, having been fired into by Carolina, has put to sea without landing the troops. The sloop of war Brooklyn has sailed for Charleston. The Mississippi Convention has passed an ordinance for immediate secession. Mr. Seward has accepted the post of premier under Lincoln."

Advice by the previous mail extend to the 5th of January. The last communication made by the South Carolina Commissioners to the President was returned by him: one account says unopened, and another without word or comment. This action of the President is considered by the Commissioners as insulting, and tantamount to a declaration of war, and in this spirit they posted for Carolina on the 3rd inst. An extra edition of the *New York Times*, published on the afternoon of the 2nd inst., is as follows:—

Washington, Jan. 2.—We have a Government at last. High authority announces that the policy of the Administration towards the Secessionists is entirely changed. Henceforth it will be conciliatory but firm in the execution of the laws. The steam frigate Brooklyn, and another vessel at Norfolk, were yesterday ordered to be in readiness for immediate departure to Charleston. The secession leaders discovered yesterday the intention to start these vessels, and notified to their sympathisers at Norfolk to have the minute men ready to seize them if they attempted to go to sea. The Administration is on the watch to prevent it.

A combination was on foot to take possession of the Capitol of Washington, and prevent the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln as President. General Scott had ordered all the available troops at Leavenworth to proceed to Fort M'Henry, near Baltimore.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Fort Moultrie had been repaired, and the guns had been remounted. New batteries were being erected around Fort Sumter by the secessionists.

The Charleston Convention has passed a treason ordinance, making the levying of war against the State of South Carolina punishable by death. The same Convention has also passed an ordinance giving federal judicial power to the State Courts, and congressional power to the General Assembly. Commissioners had been appointed to various Southern States. They had also recommended that proper measures be adopted for the formation of a Southern confederacy.

South Carolina has issued a declaration of the reasons that have induced her to secede. They are briefly that the North have denied the right of property in slaves; that they have pronounced the institution sinful; that they have permitted the organisation of abolition societies; that they have aided in the escape of slaves; that they have excited servile insurrection; and that they have elected "a man to the high office of President of the United States whose opinions and purposes are hostile to slavery," and that "public opinion at the North has invested a great political error with the sanctions of a more erroneous religious belief."

OTHER SOUTHERN STATES.

Writing on the 1st, the New York correspondent of the *Times* says:—"The cotton States are all preparing to go out, several of them during the coming week. Some Northern gentlemen hope that Georgia will stem the tide. My advice do not give me any grounds for entertaining such a hope. The whole planting interest will, in my opinion, side with South Carolina, and go to its protection in case of a collision. The South is armed from one end to the other."

Warlike movements are still reported in the Southern States. A telegram from Mobile announces the seizure, on the morning of the 4th, of the United States arsenal at that place, in which were stored 1,500 barrels of powder, 300,000 rounds of musket cartridges, and other munitions of war, but only six stand of arms. It was also rumoured that Fort Morgan had been taken possession of. Fort Pulaski, below Savannah, was occupied by the Georgian forces on the 2nd inst., by order of the Governor. It appears also that the United States' revenue cutter Dolphin was seized at that port, but that Governor Brown subsequently ordered her restoration to the Government.

The inaugural address of Governor Jackson, of Missouri, was delivered on the 4th. It is devoted almost exclusively to a discussion of the national troubles, and takes the position that Missouri must stand by the other slaveholding States, whatever course they may pursue—the interests of all being

identical. Missouri, however, is in favour of remaining in the Union so long as there is a hope of maintaining the guarantees of the Constitution. The Governor is opposed to coercion in any event, but recommends the calling of a State Convention to ascertain the will of the people.

The Florida State Convention met on the 3rd, and, without effecting a permanent organisation, adjourned to the 5th at noon.

The Delaware Legislature organised at Dover on the 2nd. The Hon. H. Dickenson, the Commissioner from Mississippi, was received on the following day, and made secessionist addresses to both houses. He was heard throughout with mingled cheers and hisses, and subsequently a joint resolution was adopted disapproving secession as a remedy for existing difficulties, and disavowing the resolutions adopted by the Mississippi Legislature.

ACTION OF THE NORTHERN STATES.

The Governor of the State of New York, in his opening speech to the Legislature, said, in reference to the secession question, that it was clear that without a disregard of mutual engagements no State could voluntarily secede from the Union.

A separation of one or more of the States, though called secession, and claimed to be lawful under rights erroneously supposed to have been reserved to the States, can, nevertheless, be practically nothing else than disunion, and disunion, so soon as it shall take its needful form and proportions, must reveal itself in the character of treason, which it will be the high duty of the General Government to arrest and punish. The laws of the United States must be executed; the requirements of the Constitution must be observed. If the National Government is to exist its power must be adequate to the enforcement of its laws in any of the States of the Union, and under any circumstances. To permit or to acquiesce in a treasonable conspiracy against the national authorities is to confess that our Government is an absolute failure. The people of the State of New York, in my judgment, are not prepared for such an admission; on the contrary, they will give to the federal authorities, in the adoption of all wise, just, and necessary measures for the enforcement of the laws, their just, earnest, and faithful support.

A resolution had been adopted in the New York Senate referring that portion of the Governor's message relating to the crisis to a select committee of five; and Senator Spinola, Democrat, immediately offered a preamble and resolution authorising the Governor to tender to the National Administration 10,000 of the militia to put down insurrection in one portion of the country.

Governor Banks delivered his valedictory address before the Massachusetts Legislature at Boston. After alluding to the Personal Liberty Bill, the removal of which from the statute-book the Governor recommends, he concluded with an argument against the right or possibility of peaceful secession.

Governor Blair, of Michigan, in his inaugural address, sent to the Legislature of the State on the 4th, denies the right of secession, and says that if, without yielding this point, it could be done, he presumes that the country generally would be willing to let the restless little State of South Carolina step out. He denies that the Personal Liberty Laws have prevented the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law in a single instance. He is unwilling that Michigan should comply with a demand to repeal any of her laws when it is accompanied with threats. He recommends that the Legislature speedily assure the country that Michigan will stand by the Union, and to proffer to the President her whole military force in its defence.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Committee of the House of Representatives had again voted down a scheme of compromise designed to extend slavery south of the Missouri line.

At Washington the Republican members of the House, to the number of ninety, held an important caucus on the evening of the 4th, at which a proposition made by Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, that the Republicans should discourage all discussion of the political crisis, and devote themselves altogether to the passage of the Appropriation Bills and other necessary legislation, was adopted. Mr. Hale, of Pennsylvania, who is on the Crittenden Committee, submitted a series of resolutions to the caucus, which were concurred in by many Republicans and opposed by others. They were to the effect that all territory north of 36 deg. 30 min. is to be free; that south of this line, whenever 100,000 inhabitants shall form a State Constitution, they shall be admitted, with or without slavery, as the people may determine; and that in the meantime neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature shall either prohibit or exclude slavery therefrom. This proposition found a good many advocates. Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, proposed some amendments; but, without coming to any conclusion, they adjourned to the following day.

In the Senate on the 3rd, Mr. Douglas made a speech. He took the position that the laws could only be enforced by civil process, or by a force headed by a civil officer, and that when rebellion became revolution and a *de facto* government was formed then war could be declared.

SYMPATHIES OF THE TROOPS.

It is said that the army are for preserving the Union. General Scott told the President that Major Anderson must be sustained. A private letter from General Wool, who commands the Eastern division of the army, to General Cass, had also been published. It was written when Mr. Cass was a member of the Cabinet. It is as follows:—

(Private.)

Troy, Dec. 6, 1860.

My dear General.—Old associations and former friendship induce me to venture to address to you a few words

on the state of the country. My letter is headed "private," because I am not authorised to address you officially.

I have read with pleasure the President's Message. South Carolina says she intends to leave the Union. Her representatives in Congress say she has already left the Union. It would seem that she is neither to be conciliated nor comforted. I command the Eastern Department, which includes South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi. You know me well. I have ever been a firm, decided, faithful, and devoted friend of my country. If I can aid the President to preserve the Union, I hope he will command my services. It will never do for him or you to leave Washington without every star of this Union in its place. Therefore no time should be lost in adopting measures to defeat those who are conspiring against the Union. Hesitancy or delay may be no less fatal to the Union than to the President, or your own high standing as a statesman.

It seems to me that troops should be sent to Charleston to man the forts in that harbour. You have eight companies at Fort Monroe, Virginia. Three or four of these companies should be sent without a moment's delay to Fort Moultrie. It will save the Union and the President much trouble. It is said that to send at this time troops to that harbour would produce great excitement among the people. That is nonsense, when the people are as much excited as they can be, and the leaders are determined to execute their long-meditated purpose of separating the State from the Union. So long as you command the entrance to the city of Charleston, South Carolina cannot separate itself from the Union. Do not leave the forts in the harbour in a condition to induce an attempt to take possession of them. It might easily be done at this time. If South Carolina should take them, it might, as she anticipates, induce other States to join her.

Permit me to entreat you to urge the President to send at once three or four companies of artillery to Fort Moultrie. The Union can be preserved, but it requires firm, decided, prompt, and energetic measures on the part of the President. He has only to exert the power conferred on him by the Constitution and laws of Congress, and all will be safe, and he will prevent a civil war, which never fails to call forth all the baser passions of the human heart. If a separation should take place, you may rest assured blood would flow in torrents, followed by pestilence, famine, and desolation, and Senator Seward's irrepressible conflict will be brought to a conclusion much sooner than he could possibly have anticipated. Let me conjure you to save the Union, and thereby avoid the bloody and desolating example of the States of Mexico. A separation of the States will bring with it the desolation of the cotton States which are unprepared for war. Their weakness will be found in the number of their slaves, with but few of the essentials to carry on war, while the free States have all the elements and materials for war, and to a greater extent than any other people on the face of the globe.

Think of these things, my dear general, and save the country, and save the prosperous South from pestilence, famine, and desolation. Peaceable secession is not to be thought of. Even if it should take place in three months we would have a bloody war on our hands.

Very truly your friend,

JOHN E. WOOL.

Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

SUSPECTED TREACHERY OF THE BUCHANAN GOVERNMENT.

The Boston correspondent of the *Morning Post* makes very grave charges against President Buchanan's Government:—

The Republicans have all along asserted that the reason why such desperate efforts have been made by the Democrats to identify their own supremacy with the Union's existence was, that they durst not surrender the Government to their political foes, so general and so great had been their corruption. Men remembered this when the Bailey affair was announced, and by which, it is positively asserted, the public loss will be at least 1,500,000 dol., though the amount is placed much lower by the Democratic journals, which talk about Government being secured, as if the mere idea of security in connection with the Government were not the dearest of jokes. Then it was said that the interest on the public debt would not be paid on the 1st of January, nearly 2,500,000 dol. of the October loan being unpaid, in consequence of the roguery of the Washington bankers, who subscribed heavily for that loan, and now refuse to pay the money, on the absurd ground that the action of South Carolina has changed the condition of the country. The trouble that happened at Pittsburgh, in Western Pennsylvania, was also of an alarming character. Government officers there stationed were preparing to send off 140 pieces of cannon of the largest calibre, ostensibly for the purpose of arming certain forts in Texas, which forts will not be in condition to receive their armaments for years to come; whence it was inferred that the guns were meant to be placed where the secessionists could most easily seize them, it being notorious that the only arms in which they are deficient are heavy cannon. The people of Pittsburgh rose in opposition to the removal of the guns, and this action of theirs must be admitted to be lawful, though very natural; and it afforded to the secessionists the opportunity to assert that the first open resistance to Government was made by Northern men, as if the action of South Carolina were not of an overt character.

The sending of artillery to the South, where it is not needed for any legitimate purpose, has led to the publication of a great many facts, from which it appears that there have been sent to the United States arsenals in the Southern States, since the 1st of January, 1860, muskets of various kinds to the number of 325,000, besides other weapons and stores of various kinds. The North has been stripped of most of the military means that belonged to the nation, and while it States have been unable to get their quota of arms, the Southern States have received more arms than they were entitled to under the law. This makes men believe that the Government has long been in league with the rebels, whom it has provided with abundant means of offence; and fears are expressed that most, if not all, of the available ships of the navy are to be sent to the Southern navy-yards, so that the rebels will be in condition to dictate terms to what shall be left of the country on the 4th of March. The Ultras of Virginia and Maryland boldly talk of seizing the city of

Washington to prevent the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln; and they also advise the seizure of the national forts and navy yards on their coasts and in their waters. Ex-Governor Wise heads them, and he is capable of doing all that he threatens, because he has nothing to hope, as a politician, from the Union's continuance, and might expect to be a great man in a Southern Confederacy should his action force Virginia and Maryland into it; and without violent processes they would be slow to leave the Union. Wise's plan is advocated by the *Richmond Enquirer*, which is edited by his son, and has some of the influence which it acquired when under charge of the Pritchies, who conducted it for more than half a century. I consider it very likely that Mr. Lincoln will not be inaugurated at Washington, and that before the close of winter there will be two nations in what are now the United States—two nations, confessedly, I mean, for these States have been divided into two nations in fact, ever since 1850; and for ten years the gulf created by slavery has been gradually widening under the effect of the labours of sordid politicians.

Mr. Breckenridge had written a letter to Governor Magoffin, in which he takes the ground that one State cannot withdraw without the consent of the others. But he wants new guarantees.

THE FAST DAY.

The National Fast Day, appointed by the President, and accordingly recommended by the Governor of the State of New York, was observed on the 4th in the city of New York by an almost universal cessation of business. The city churches were numerously attended, and sermons appropriate to the occasion were preached in all the churches and chapels.

MEXICO.

The latest advices from Mexico state that Miramon had been defeated, and had fled. The Liberals took possession of the capital on Christmas day. All war was supposed to be ended.

INDIA.

The arrival of the overland mail puts us in possession of news from Calcutta to the 18th of December, and from Bombay to the 27th. The *Times* correspondent of Calcutta describes great discontent with the proposal for granting half a million to the family of Tipoo Sultan. A public meeting was summoned for the 21st, with a view of expressing disapproval of the measure.

The right of adoption has at last been explicitly conferred upon the native princes.

The collection of the income-tax is proceeding quietly, but has hardly commenced.

The import trade has been resumed after six weeks' suspension.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Accounts from Gibraltar state that 2,000 merchant vessels had been detained nearly two months in the Mediterranean by westerly winds.

Every Austrian priest, it is said, is bound by oath to reveal to the Government everything which he may learn in his parish, which may appear to him to be injurious to the State.

THE LAST SURVIVOR OF BUNKER'S HILL.—Ralph Farnham, the last survivor of the battle of Bunker's hill, died on the 28th ult., in Acton, Maine. His age was 104 years 5 months 19 days. It will be remembered that the Prince of Wales had an interview with him.

A letter from Berlin states that the severe cold which prevailed during the funeral of the late king caused illness among many of the persons who were present. More than 200 of the soldiers who lined the streets were obliged to go into hospital, and some of them have since died. A number of horses have also perished from the same cause.

The Count and Countess Montemolin died at Trieste on the 14th inst., within a few hours of each other. Count Montemolin was son of the Infant Don Carlos, who for many years asserted, arms in hand, his claims to the throne of Spain. He was born on the 31st of January, 1818. The Countess was a princess of Naples, sister of the late King Ferdinand II, and born on the 29th of February, 1820.

NEW MORTAR CANNON IN FRANCE.—Experiments are making (in France) with a new mortar cannon, of which, it is said, the effect will be much greater than anything yet accomplished by the Armstrong or Whitworth guns. This instrument of destruction can serve either as a cannon or a mortar. In the first case the mortar forms the breech of the guns by means of a double hinge, which may be attached or removed with the greatest facility.

PERILOUS POSITION OF AN AUSTRIAN ARCHDUKE.—The *Austrian Gazette* states that on Wednesday evening the special train which conveyed the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian back to Vienna, and which had along with his Highness the Field Marshal de Schmerling, the Count de Bombelles, and others of the suite, had only quitted Berlin half an hour when the saloon carriage suddenly took fire, the flames blazed up rapidly, and communication with the other carriages was cut off. At the risk of his life the Count de Bombelles mounted on the roof of the carriage, and his shouts were at last heard and the train stopped. The burning vehicle was drenched with snow and water, and the Archduke and suite resumed their journey in another compartment of the train.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—Intelligence has been received from Nassau, Bahamas, to the effect that one of the smaller and remoter islands of that colony was in December last visited by the captain and crew of a slaver, who had been wrecked on a neighbouring reef, and who, after forcing the keepers of the English lighthouse to assist them in disembarking

500 African slaves, obtained possession of a colonial schooner, in which they sailed to the opposite coast of Cuba, where they procured a large vessel, which returned with them and carried off the living cargo before the force which the Governor, on hearing the intelligence, had despatched to their rescue, could arrive. It is worthy of note that 400 slaves were wrecked off another of these islands in August last; and that, on a third, an exploring party, sent by the Governor in May last, discovered a barracoon, in which there was every appearance of slaves having been recently kept, while waiting for an opportunity of deportation to Cuba.

AN IMPERIAL SKATING PARTY.—The *Daily News* Paris correspondent details a grand court skating match by torchlight, on the frozen lake in the Bois de Boulogne. The Emperor and Empress were present and took part in the diversions. The branches of the trees were hung with hundreds of Chinese lanterns. There was also an intermittent succession of Bengal fire and fizzing torches, which lighted up the scene a *giorno* :—

The Emperor is a very good skater. He does not attempt any *tours de force*, but he is perfectly master of his movements. His wont is to go along rather slowly, and he stops frequently to contemplate the animated scene around him. Not the least etiquette is observed on the ice. No clear space is kept about the Emperor or Empress. They go about just like anybody else, and to-day, unlike last evening, everybody without exception was allowed to skate at the same time with them. The Emperor had nothing whatever but his own adroitness to prevent him from being knocked over by the first tyro in the sport whose skates might run away with him. It was an interesting sight to see the master of so many legions, the mighty potentate upon whose mysterious breath the fate of so many nations hangs, slipping about unpretentiously on the ice, no squire or even servant following him, and apparently as much on an equality with the people about him as a carter is with a ploughman on an English farm-yard pond. Once a young man, who saw the Emperor skating slowly along the middle of the lake, steered almost indiscreetly close to him and gave him the go by, with the evident intention of getting credit with the spectators for being the best skater. The Emperor then, without any apparent effort, increased his speed, gracefully distanced his opponent by a few yards, and, contented with his victory, resumed the steady pace which, as I said before, he seems to affect.

Miscellaneous News.

THE COINAGE.—The *Mechanics' Magazine* calculates that the total number of coins of gold, silver, copper and bronze, now in circulation throughout the British Isles, leaving the colonies out of the question, is not much less than 900,000,000—or almost one coin to each inhabitant of the globe!

THE FINANCIAL REFORM ADDRESS.—Sir De Lacy Evans has returned a reply to a request that he would sign the address to Lord Palmerston on retrenchment. He says:—"I entirely dissent from its being safe or expedient to disarm this country. I am not so confident as you appear to be of the maintenance of peace in Europe, or of the unaggressive intentions of the Emperor Napoleon."

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.—It is stated on authority that if an International Exhibition of Works of Art and Industry had not been announced to take place in London in 1862, it was the intention of the Emperor of the French that one should be held in Paris, but that now the French will give way to the British exhibition.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.—In pursuance of the rule obtained in this case on Tuesday, a messenger of the Court of Queen's Bench proceeded on Saturday from Liverpool by the Cunard steamer for Canada, and Anderson will be brought over, unless it shall so happen that he will be liberated by the Court of Common Pleas in Canada before the messenger shall arrive out.

THE RED SEA TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—It is reported that the question between Messrs. Newall and Co. and the Red Sea Telegraph Company, which was about to be tried in a court of law, where the whole history of the disasters of that enterprise would have been extracted, has been got rid of by a compromise, with the approval of the Government.

THE 100-POUNDER ARMSTRONG GUN was tested at Shoeburyness last week with complete success. At the conclusion of the experiments, the gun was found to be as perfect as when the trials commenced. The new inclined recoil-sliding carriages for Armstrong guns have not, however, succeeded; during their late trials an untoward accident occurred, which resulted in breaking the thigh of the senior gunnery lieutenant of the Excellent, Lieutenant T. Ward.

INCREASE OF THE IRON-CASED STEAM FLEET.—The *Globe* announces that the Admiralty sent out letters on Saturday calling upon Messrs. Napier, Laird, Scott Russell, Mars, Samuda, Palmer, Westwood and Co., and the Thames Yard Ship-building Company, to send in tenders by the 24th inst., for building two ships of about 4,000 tons each. The vessels are to be very similar in construction to the Resistance and Defence, now nearly complete. They are to be 280 feet long, 56 feet broad, and plated with iron slabs fore and aft. The "angular" principle will not be adopted in this instance.

STREET RAILWAYS.—There at length appears to be a fair prospect of submitting Mr. Train's street railway scheme to the test of a practical experiment. After several animated discussions and some opposition, the vestry of Lambeth have passed a resolution granting Mr. Train permission to lay down a line of rails from Westminster-bridge to Kennington-gate. As this road combines great breadth, with the

advantage of being a much frequented thoroughfare, the opportunity will be a good one for demonstrating the merit of the proposed tramway. Upon the success of this experiment the action of other parishes on the south side of the Thames will, no doubt, in a great measure depend.

THE FRENCH TREATY.—We have good reason to believe (says the *Manchester Examiner*) that the time originally fixed for the French treaty coming into full operation will be considerably anticipated. From circumstances which have come to our knowledge, we consider it highly probable that, within a few weeks hence, the *Moniteur* will announce the Emperor's decision to give immediate effect to the stipulations of the treaty, and thereby obviate the inconveniences incident to any further suspense in the commercial intercourse of the two countries.

REPEAL OF THE HOP-DUTY.—A meeting to promote the repeal of the Hop-duty was held at Canterbury on Saturday. The various speakers, including Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. Dodson, M.P., and Lord Holmesdale, M.P., contended strongly that the tax was unjust in principle and peculiarly unfair in its operation. Mr. Hope explained that in order to relieve the Central Association from the imputation of desiring protection they had combined in their agitation the repeal of the import duty upon foreign hops with the abolition of the duty upon home produce.

THE BRITISH GARIBOLDIAN LEGION.—The second body of the British Legion, which a telegram previously received informed the public would be sent overland from Genoa to England, arrived suddenly on Tuesday morning in the Melazzo. They were landed in a steamer at London-bridge. They were forwarded to their homes by the different railways at the expense of the Sardinian Government. The very needy had their immediate wants relieved, and means were afforded to them of procuring refreshment on their journey. Some, who were wounded, were supplied with cabs to move about.

LORD STANLEY ON THE EFFICIENCY OF REFORMATORIES.—Lord Stanley, in addressing the grand jury at the Kirkdale sessions, on Wednesday last, said:—"The total committals to Kirkdale was in 1858, 2,584; in 1859, 2,278; and in the last year 2,022; showing a regular and considerable reduction in the last year as compared with the preceding year, and also a diminution in 1859 as compared with 1858. The number of juvenile offenders, to take the class separately, committed to Kirkdale gaols, shows for the last few years a similar considerable reduction. I will take them from the year 1856, because that was the time at which the reformatory system first came into operation. The number of juvenile offenders committed was 169 in that year; in 1857, 124; in 1858, 126; in 1859, 112; in 1860, 102; showing a regular and progressive diminution from 169 to 102. The average number sent to reformatories in those five years has been 25; and we see the result of the working of the reformatory system in the diminution of committals under that class."

LORD JOHN RUSSELL ON THE SUPPLY OF COTTON.—The annual meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, held on Monday, was of a more than usually important character. A letter was read from Lord John Russell, suggested, as his lordship said, by the possibility of a deficiency in the supply of cotton from the United States. After alluding to the valuable information which had already been obtained from various parts of the world, and communicated to the Cotton Supply Association, his lordship suggests the desirability of obtaining from the Consuls an estimate of the amount of supply which is at once available for the use of British manufacturers. With this object Lord John Russell expresses his willingness to send out instructions to the various Consular agents, that they may furnish the necessary information. In the discussion which ensued India appeared to be generally regarded as the great source of supply, and a resolution was passed impressing the directors with the importance of "giving special attention to the financial and commercial affairs" of that country.

EXPLOSION OF GAS AT THE WESLEYAN COLLEGIATE AND TRAINING SCHOOLS, WESTMINSTER.—An explosion of a fearful character, and which was well-nigh attended with serious consequences to life and property, happened on Saturday afternoon in the immense pile of premises belonging to the Wesleyan connexion, and termed the Wesleyan Collegiate and Training Schools, situated in the Horseferry-road, Westminster. It appears that a strong smell of gas had been experienced during the day at No. 1 classroom, but from what part could not be correctly ascertained, when a man foolishly took a lighted candle to look for the spot where the leakage had occurred. The gas that had escaped from the pipes having accumulated in the room, the vapour became ignited, and exploded with a noise resembling a clap of thunder; the explosion was so great as to prostrate the maps and other things in the room, which was set on fire, and from forty to fifty squares of glass blown from the windows. Several of the gentlemen connected with the establishment, and many of the neighbours, hastened to the building, as well as Mr. Campbell, with the brigade engine from the contiguous station, and, owing to their joint exertions, the fire was prevented from extending.

ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN, REEDHAM, NEAR CROYDON.—The half-yearly meeting of the friends of this society was held on Friday for the purpose of electing 10 children (out of 87 candidates) to the benefits of the institution. Alderman Mechi took the chair. In opening the proceedings of the day, the worthy alderman said he was glad to

find that the institution was progressing, and that the response made to the special appeal for aid to the building fund had been of so satisfactory a character, amounting, as it did, to 1,000*l.* (5,000*l.* being the sum required to be raised before the next meeting in July. If they had got a 20 per cent. dividend to begin with that was a most satisfactory commencement in these days. This day was appropriated to the half-yearly election of candidates, and he need hardly say that all the friends of the charity must be very proud of the institution. The Secretary gave notice of a motion, which stood on the books, to the effect that on and after June next, the mode of taking the votes should be altered; that each subscriber of one guinea should only vote for one child, and that an increased number of votes be allowed according to the number of subscriptions. This would not affect the interests of any candidate, but would greatly add to the facility of taking the votes, and also to the convenience of their proceedings. The ballot then commenced for the admission of ten children, who are received according to the number of votes obtained by the first ten, without reference to sex.

ALLEGED STARVATION OF A SERVANT.—Mr. R. D. Mitchell, of Henley-on-Thames, a retired surgeon of the navy, is accused of the manslaughter of his domestic servant, named Clarke, under circumstances which revive the recollections of the Sloane and Wilbred case some years ago. Two relatives of the deceased deposed that she had been recently in good health, and one of them testified to such having been the fact at the time of her taking service with Mr. Mitchell. Three witnesses stated, that when calling with daily necessaries at Mr. Mitchell's house, they had been asked by the servant to purchase penny loaves for her, and had done so repeatedly. On two occasions since Christmas—that is to say, since the severe cold set in, the deceased had been observed to look very weak and bad, and when the surgeon was called in on the 4th of January, she presented all the appearance of "a person suffering from cold and want of food." When she was brought into the workhouse her appearance was the same, and the impression that she was a victim of privation prevailed with her attendants. After her death an examination of the body took place, and on the evidence so obtained, opinions were formed to the same effect. Three medical witnesses, in fact, coincided in the general conclusion, that want of proper food and nourishment, long protracted, had brought the poor creature to her grave. Mr. Mitchell is committed for trial at the next Oxford Assizes.

Literature.

Biblical Commentary on the Epistles of St. John: in continuation of the work of Olshausen. By Dr. J. H. A. EBRARD. Translated by Rev. W. B. POPE. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.

Commentary on the Sermons on the Mount. By Dr. A. THOLUCK. Translated from the Fourth Revised and Enlarged Edition, by Rev. A. L. BROWN, M.A. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.

EBRARD is, we presume, to those who are not readers of German, chiefly known amongst us as the author of a commentary on the Hebrews, published in continuation of Olshausen's great work, and included in the "Foreign Theological Library." He has peculiar fitnesses for the exposition of the writings of the apostle John. He is one of the finest of German evangelical scholars, in the department of philology and criticism; he has comprehensiveness of intellect; and is eminent for spiritual insight and theological depth. His investigations of the inexhaustibly rich ideas that give a distinctive character to the writings of John,—the Life, the Light, the Truth, &c.—are remarkably penetrating and thorough. His treatment of special passages, where any practical stress is involved, is discriminating, decisive, and clear. We may name such passages as "He that is born of God doth not sin," "If our heart condemn us, God is greater than our heart, and knoweth all things"—on which, however, we differ from his exposition—and "This is the victory that overcometh the world, even your faith," relatively to its pregnant context. But we often feel that he is over-subtle; and that he philosophizes and Germanizes John past all bearing. We have spoken commendingly of the discussions on the Life and the Light; but, highly as we appreciate their reverent earnestness in attempting to drop the plummet down those deeps, we feel that the author's measurements are in some respects speculative, and his inferences fanciful. Another of his faults is diffusiveness;—he has something of the manner he himself attributes to John, "moving in a circle, or rather in a spiral, going round and round a thought;" but not always like the apostle, "all the time approaching the essence of the thought with more and more precision." The special introduction to the first epistle, more than any portion of the commentary, is wearisomely protracted and repetitious. Yet, after all deductions, this is, on the whole, both for learning and sympathy with the mind of John, the most precious help to the interpretation to these

epistles that has ever been offered to the biblical student.

Ebrard attributes the second and third epistles bearing the name of John, to the *Presbyter* John, not to the Apostle. He has herein followed some very good authorities, both ancient and modern; and, of course, does not by this conclusion assail either the genuineness or the inspiration of the letters. In our judgment, he is wrong;—the force of the evidence seems the other way: but even the sound-minded Ebrard is not free from the scholar's weakness of preferring the more difficult and improbable hypothesis occasionally. The exposition, however, is a valuable though brief elucidation of the contents of these interesting little scriptures. The volume is completed by an *Essay on the Life and Writings of John*—which is apparently the same production as that of which we have an abridgement in the translation of Herzog's *Cyclopædia*,—and by an appendix on the Catholic Epistles, or rather on the origin of their distinguishing name.

Tholuck has almost wholly rewritten his beautiful commentary on the Sermon on the Mount. His own account of this last edition is,—“Many things have presented themselves in a new and clearer light: I have been able to explain several passages more satisfactorily from the Old Testament and from the works of the Rabbins. . . . I have thrown aside much useless material, and replaced it by the results of renewed investigations.” The peculiar advantages the work has thus gained are, that it is a riper and more scholarly production, that it brings the exposition of our Lord's great discourse fully up alongside of the later criticism, especially that of opposed schools, and that it has an altogether clearer and more symmetrical arrangement of its materials. But, as in the case of the author's revision of his commentary on John, we miss something of the freshness and fearlessness of his first exposition, have to regret the loss of passages that were remarkable for their spiritual feeling, and often feel that young scholars who come to the book for their first guidance into this portion of the Gospel-revelation will find the development and illustration of fundamental ideas occasionally less complete than when matters of criticism pressed more lightly on the attention of the expositor. Some of the “useless material,” too, as Tholuck calls it, will continue to be valued by those who know the first edition, though excluded from the fourth. But it may be affirmed much more positively of our author's latest labours on this book, than of the similar labour on John's Gospel, that he has strikingly improved and enriched his original work. Indeed, it is now more than ever what it has been long reputed to be, “a model commentary;” and, as its first publication “gave rise to a movement of a practical character” in the German Church, so we earnestly hope, with the learned and pious author, that the present edition “may find its way to practical theologians, and, in these days of controversy on dogmas and creeds, help to draw the mind to a deeper study of Scripture, and quicker and develop that practical spirit, which alone can furnish living stones for the Church, and preserve the plans of the builders of the Church from being mere castles in the air.”

It is due to the translators of these volumes to say, that their work has been executed satisfactorily, with much more than average success,—especially in Tholuck's volume. The issue of Messrs. Clark's Foreign Theological Library for the year 1860 is now completed; and we are glad to see announced for the present year, two volumes of Dörner on “The Person of Christ”—which “they are now in a position to promise,”—and to learn that Lange on the New Testament is in progress, as also Kostlin “On Faith,” and Martensen's “System of Doctrine,” of which we hear competent German scholars speak with strong emphasis of admiration.

The Bible of Every Land: A History of the Sacred Scriptures in Every Language and Dialect into which Translations have been made: Illustrated by Specimen Portions in Native Characters; &c., &c. New Edition, Enlarged and Enriched. London: Samuel Bagster and Sons.

This is, surely, one of the most interesting and suggestive books that the eye of a thoughtful Christian can rest on. It has always been to us not only a precious storehouse of information respecting the history of the Scriptures, their transmission, translation, and diffusion; but, also, a fountain of quickening, illuminating, and inspiring thoughts, for the development of religious zeal, the establishment of faith, and the anticipative realisation of that universal kingdom of God, which is the aim and end of the whole history of mankind. The most confirmatory and elevating influences stream through the soul of a believer in revelation, as,

turning these pages, he reflects, that no other religious writings than these have become the property of all nations, and are read in all the principal languages of the earth,—that the elder of these sacred books, the Jewish, have been given to the world by Christians,—that, while during sixteen centuries the Scriptures were translated into only some dozen tongues, the Protestant churches have since rendered them into more than two hundred languages and dialects,—that the majority of these versions have been made by scholars and missionaries, on whose part they are the expression of the highest faith and devotion that the history of religion has ever witnessed,—and that of all these versions, with the exception of a few that belong to the remote past and defunct languages, there is not one that is mere literature or a dead letter, but each is now shining with divine light, powerfully quickening intellectual life, and religious hope, and moral energy, in its own special place and to its own people. The most wonderful chapter in history, take it altogether, truly is that written here. And the mightiest of the evidences for Christianity from its history in the world, is to be read in these memoirs of versions, and to be studied in these maps of the geographical locality and extent of the languages into which the Scriptures are already translated.

When this work first appeared in a serial form, we reported its progress from time to time, and endeavoured to make our readers acquainted with its character and its remarkable merits. It has since then gained a reputation in America and on the Continent, as well as in our own country, which places it beyond the pale of merely occasional criticism, and beyond the assistance of commendatory notice. It deserved all the repute it has obtained; and cannot but be still further extended in circulation and influence. Every scholar, every minister of God's Word, every cultivated believer, should know it intimately. Every unbeliever, too, assuredly should see it, and ponder it; for it will present to him the most puzzling phenomena, and the most discouraging circumstances, that can be conceived of as the environment of a philosophical secularist, or of a blatant prophet of the atheistical gospel.

In the preparation of a new edition the various investigations which the scope of the work includes, have been pursued with the most minute care, so as to furnish the latest information on every point. The existing state of ethnological science has been scrupulously respected in the arrangement of the work: so that, while the history of the Scriptures is clearly and comprehensively written here, the book has further some of the most important features of an ethnological manual—exhibiting, by means of tables of classification, the distribution of languages, according to their mutual affinities, into classes, families, and subdivisions. When we add to these that the elements of each language, and peculiarities of each dialect, are set forth, in the case of every version of the Scriptures that has been made; and that specimens of such versions are given in their own proper characters; it will be recognised that the work has claims on philological grounds scarcely less than on those purely religious. We need not attempt further a detailed account of this splendid volume. But we cannot close this notice without a fact that is richly encouraging, and another that is fitted to arouse the Christian mind to still wider efforts for the spread of the Scriptures throughout the whole world. If we count correctly, there are about 230 languages and dialects into which the whole or part of the Bible has been translated. It is a glorious fact! But, a classified table of the languages and dialects of the entire earth, shows that there are some 600 into which it has not yet been attempted to render the Word of God that converts the soul! How unspeakably great, how overwhelmingly serious, the necessity for continued and increased exertion in giving the Bible to universal man!

The editors say that their studies of the close and intimate affinities of families, and even classes of languages, have given increased depth to their conviction of the truth of the theory of the original unity of language, and such a book as this makes one yearn for unity again; and gives its fullest beauty and significance to the Messrs. Bagster's well-known motto—*Πολλὰ μὲν θνητοῖς γλῶτται, μὴ δ' ἀθανάτοισιν.*

Sketches in Natural History; with an Essay on Reason and Instinct. By Rev. J. C. ATKINSON, Author of “Walks and Talks,” &c., and “Playhours and Half-Holidays.” With Eighty-two Illustrations by Coleman, &c., Engraved by Dalziel. London: Routledge and Co.

This is not a treatise on natural history; nor, like Mr. Gosse's recent work, a grouping of natural facts under certain general aspects; but, a simple collection of occasional papers, on various animals, chiefly birds of the less common kinds, that the author has had peculiar advantages for observing carefully, and of which it was a pleasure to him to write to the *Zoologist*. From that

journal they are now reprinted, after having been, as the preface tells us, revised, and in part rewritten: and they are offered to the public only as contributions in aid of the growing love of popular natural history, which is one of the marks of the present time.

Those who know Mr. Atkinson's delightful books for boys, and have observed with what full knowledge and original observation he discourses to his young friends of the fields and woods and streams, and their various inhabitants, will be sure of finding these "Sketches" an entertaining and instructive volume. Their largest expectations from the author will be satisfied. His book belongs to the White's-Selborne class; in which, we are satisfied, it will be to Mr. Atkinson honour enough to be included, even though he be placed at a distance from his clerico-naturalistic brother Gilbert: but, if not satisfied with his place, let him, by continuing his loving and wise study of his local natural world, and by simple and graceful writing, try to make *Danby* as famous as *Selborne*. We have so thoroughly enjoyed these pleasant pages, that we should not satisfy our sense of justice, if we did not attempt to win readers for them by giving an extract or two. Here is a bird little known:—

"THE REDSHANK.—There are some large tracts of land on our eastern coast, south of Yorkshire, and particularly on some parts of the Essex coast, which, except to the sportsman in winter, the naturalist, and, at some seasons, the sheepowner, are almost entirely without interest. And besides, to those persons who have a wholesome fear of the ague, they would be altogether forbidden ground were they somewhat more attractive than, in strict truth, they really are. I mean the saltings—or salterns, as the word is sometimes written—that is, spaces of land outside of the sea-wall, and more or less completely covered by the sea at high water, according to the state of the tide. These saltings are intersected by multitudes of 'rills' and 'creeks' in such a manner that, except by following the sheep tracks, it is difficult to make progress in any direction, without crossing some one rill or more, for a space of a hundred yards; and almost impossible to proceed fifty in the same straight line. In former years I was in the habit of spending many hours, at all seasons of the year, on the saltings, and among the birds which are to be found in such places. One of those most commonly under my notice was the redshank (*Totanus calidris*). When the tide is gone down these birds are commonly to be found in various parts of the creeks, along the bottom of which a small stream of muddy water slowly creeps, rather than runs. Here, by taking advantage of the windings and frequent elbows of the creek, and being careful to make your approaches in such a way as not to make yourself a conspicuous object from one end to the other of the straight reaches between the turns or elbows, you may surprise these wary and vigilant birds, and get your shot—if such be your object—within a fair and reasonable distance. They are not, however, by any means, easy birds to shoot. When suddenly alarmed, their flight is, at its commencement, very irregular and tortuous; and not becoming, for some little time, much evener and more steady. Besides, they have a peculiar habit of darting perpendicularly upwards when shot at; and I have often seen the bird I had fired at—it was a flint gun I used in those early days—when my shot 'told' in the mud beyond the point in its flight at which I had aimed at it, flying in safety at a level six or eight feet higher than when my sight was taken. This even takes place sometimes when a percussion gun is used; just as in the case of the great northern diver, the crested grebe, the teal, and many other water birds, which dive, when shot at from some distance, quickly enough to escape the shot, in, perhaps, the majority of cases. Their usual cry is loud and shrill, and may consequently be heard at a very considerable distance. Like many, not to say most, other birds, they have a note peculiar to the breeding season. This is remarkably and plaintively querulous. At other times their cries are such, in tone and general character, as to convey the idea rather of being scolding or oburgatory."

Some of our most delicious remembrances of half-holidays, their pure pleasures, and their sober speculations on the wonderful in nature, are associated with that sharp and daring little fellow, the *dabchick*, whom we used to seek on the broad, weedy, rushy waters, that fringed W— woods; and, whose performances in the diving line are so extraordinary, that they seemed to us then "uncanny" for a bird, and are as interesting to us to watch to-day as they were then. Mr. Atkinson describes the little grebe admirably, as we still him see under "the light of other days."

"THE DABCHICK.—For a space of between two and three years, the dabchick (*Podiceps minor*), or little grebe, came almost daily under my notice during the spring and early summer months of the year. They frequented a piece of water, locally called a 'mere,' of variable size. It probably averaged seven or eight acres; but at times, owing to drought and evaporation, its contents were almost exhausted towards the end of summer. The rain and snow of winter, however, soon refilled it; and it had attained its greatest extent about this middle or end of May. Up to this time it presented a surface unbroken by the growth of a single weed; but then there speedily appeared a crop of water herbage sufficiently luxuriant and dense to conceal the water almost entirely; at least over a very considerable portion of the whole extent. A spot thus happily adapted to the habits of water-fowl was not likely to remain untenanted. Coots, water-hens, wild ducks, and the like, frequented it; and the little grebe bred there in numbers every spring. Having taken their departure at the close of the preceding autumn, these little birds generally reappeared about, or a day or two before, the middle of April. It was observable that the whole group, to the number of twelve or fourteen (and in some years to more than that number of pairs), made their appearance at the same time. There were no signs of any succession of arrivals, except it might be in the case of a single pair which made their appearance subsequently to the advent of the main body. The pairing seemed to have taken place previous to their

arrival; for at whatever time, after they were first seen, I observed them, there never was any difficulty in making out the several pairs. Two or three weeks at least elapsed, after their arrival, and notwithstanding the formation of the annual union, before the labours of nidification were commenced; for the weeds had not yet shown themselves, and there was consequently nothing on which to raise, or to which to attach, the superstructure. At this time it was by no means unusual to observe one or other of them on the wing; but they never extended their flights beyond the limits of the mere; and, after circling two or three times around it, they alighted not far from the spot from which they had risen. Their flight was tolerably rapid; more so certainly than that of the water-hen. They rose, too, from the water without apparent difficulty, and without flapping along the surface so far as the coot and moor-hen often or usually do. This flight of theirs was quite different from another motion in which the wings were employed, and which was simply flapping along the surface, with no final or apparent intention of rising into the air to take real flight. When truly flying, they were continually to be seen at an elevation of from six to ten feet above the surface; and while making these aerial excursions they frequently uttered their note or cry. It may be rudely imitated by drawing a longish stick rapidly along common palings, so as to produce a rather shrill sound. It was, however, remarkable that on no one occasion, nor under any circumstances, did I ever see them take flight when disturbed or alarmed. I was often rowing about among them for two or three hours together, and however suddenly I broke from profound stillness into action, or even noisy exertion—and that within a few yards of some of them—they invariably dived, never flew; and it was the same at the report of a gun, whether fired very near them, or at some distance. At first coming they were shy of permitting me to make a near approach; but after a time they would suffer my boat, if quietly propelled, to come within fifteen or twenty yards. When very slowly and quietly approached, they displayed the first symptom of uneasiness by gradually sinking themselves until only the head and rump were left above the surface; and then, on the slightest motion, the little bird dived so quickly that it was most difficult to distinguish whether it went down head or tail first. After a few seconds it reappeared at the distance of some thirty yards, and, shaking its head, swam merrily away. While they were in the partly submerged state I have just spoken of, if the boat could be kept sufficiently near them, without occasioning them any further sudden alarm, they would continue in it for several minutes; but I never detected them in the position so often resorted to for safety or concealment by the water-hen, and in which no part whatever of the body or head, save the beak only, is left out of water. That the dabchick does resort to this mode of concealment I am, of course, aware; and I believe the young birds on this very piece of water had recourse to it when necessary; but I am inclined to think that, when the adult dabchicks have scope for diving freely, they must be very hard pressed indeed before they imitate the water-hen in seeking safety by thus submerging themselves."

Mr. Atkinson's book is half taken up with an Essay on Reason and Instinct. It is full of facts that are all the more interesting for being grouped relatively to a theory: but the conclusions reached are not new,—being, that there is an immaterial principle in the lower animals, and that Instinct and Reason "necessarily," or invariably, co-exist and co-operate. The Essay satisfies us far less than the sketches, though more ambitious; but it is ably written, and will well repay perusal.

Gleanings.

The subscription in aid of the Coventry riband weavers now exceeds 19,000*l*.

The cells of the Western Police-court, Glasgow, have been without a tenant for several days past.

A vessel just arrived from Australia passed an ice island in the South Pacific seven miles long.

The *Times* says that rifled cannon have been shipped from Liverpool for Charleston, South Carolina.

There has been a great falling off in the revenue from duties upon whiskey manufactured in the Highlands.

Messrs. Parkes and Loch have very nobly declined to accept any share of the indemnity exacted from the Chinese Government on account of the prisoners.

Two Liverpool ladies (sisters) have given a lifeboat, cost 200*l*., to Llandudno, in memory of a departed sister—and the boat itself is named *The Sisters' Memorial*.

A witty fellow slipped down on an icy pavement. While sitting, he muttered:—"I have no desire to see the town burnt down, but I sincerely wish the streets were laid in ashes."

A new Conservative daily paper is talked of. It is said that 80,000*l*. have been subscribed by the party for the purpose, and lodged in the hands of Mr. Rose, the well-known electioneering agent.

There is a bowling-alley in a successful operation in Brooklyn, owned and directed by one of the principal churches of that city, and being as much one of its institutions as its weekly prayer-meeting and lecture.—*London American*.

A PIEDMONTSE CARICATURE.—A letter from Turin states that a caricature is stuck up in many parts of the city representing Venetia offering Francis Joseph a bagful of crowns. This is headed "January." Side by side is another headed "December," in which Venetia, with an expressive gesture, is saying to the Emperor, "Accept this good hand, or be kicked out of the window."

ANCIENT MSS. AT MOUNT ATHOS PHOTOGRAPHED.—The Russian General Sebastianoff arrived a few days ago in Pera, from Mount Athos, where he has been employed for nearly two years, with a staff of no fewer than thirty assistants, taking photographic

copies of the Biblical and other ancient MSS. to be found in the various convents of the mountain. He is said to have secured 16,000 negatives, amongst which are copies of an Old and New Testament of the ninth century, and one of the Psalms of the seventh. From the positives of the copies thus made, lithographs will be taken in St. Petersburg, at the expense of the Government, for presentation to the chief national libraries of Europe. Politics, however, as well as photography, are said to have occupied the General's time and attention.—*Morning Post*.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

WRIGHT.—January 13, at Berkeley-villas, Loughborough-park, Brixton, the wife of Mr. Frederick Wright, of a daughter.

THEOBALD.—January 10, at Lynn Regis, the wife of Robert M. Theobald, Esq., M.A., M.R.C.S. Eng., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

SCOTT—BAKER.—January 9, at Queen-street Chapel, Leeds, by the father of the bride, Mr. John Scott, provision dealer, Beeston-hill, to Hannah, second surviving daughter of the Rev. Henry Baker, Malpas, Cheshire.

DOIDGE—TOMS.—January 10, at Howe Chapel, Great Torrington, Devon, by the Rev. James Buckpitt, Mr. Thomas Doidge, stationer, of Plymouth, to Fanny Abbott, eldest daughter of Mr. George Toms, of Great Torrington.

PLAICE—HICK.—January 10, at Bethesda Chapel, Selby, the Rev. William Plaice, Independent minister, Whitehaven, to Miss Mary Hick, of Selby.

WHITEHEAD—WHITEHEAD.—January 12, at Providence Chapel, Daore, near Ripley, by the Rev. A. Shawyer, Mr. John Moss Whitehead, of the Miners' Arms, Greenhow Hill, to Hannah, youngest daughter of Mr. Ambrose Whitehead, corn dealer, of the same place.

WEBLEY—BLIGH.—January 15, at Old King's-seat Baptist Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. H. Webley, assisted by the Rev. F. Bosworth, the Rev. James Webley, late of the Baptist College, Stoke's Croft, to Miss Mary Bligh, Stoke's Croft-road, Bristol.

MOORE—COLEMAN.—January 16, by license, at Dover-street Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. J. Malcolm, James Mason, third son of J. Moore, Esq., Market-street, to Emma, second daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Coleman.

BETTS—PALMER.—January 16, at Lady-Jane Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. J. Mather, Mr. C. Betts, of St. Mary's-street, Stamford, to Martha, daughter of Mr. W. Palmer, of Brunswick-place, Leeds.

DAY—GILES.—January 16, at the Congregational Chapel, Henley-on-Thames, by the Rev. James Rowland, Mr. David Day, of Bracknell, Berks, to Miss Fanny Giles, of Henley.

DEATHS.

GRAY.—January 6, at Malvern, the Rev. Joseph Gray, formerly minister of the Congregational Chapel, Chelmsford, aged sixty-seven.

MILNER.—January 8, in his fifty-seventh year, at Bournemouth, Dorset, John P. Milner, a minister of the Society of Friends.

LEONARD.—January 10, at Critchill-place, New North-road, Hoxton, the infant daughter of Dr. Leonard, aged one year and eleven months.

WAKEFORD.—January 11, at 3, Villiers-road, Hertford, Herts, after a brief illness, Mr. William Wakeford, stationer and bookseller, of Broad-street, Worcester. His end was pious.

LAWFORD.—January 12, at Lansdowne-road north, Notting-hill, Eliza Shenstone Lawford, widow of the late John Lawford, Esq., and eldest daughter of the late John Wilks, Esq., J.P., and formerly M.P. for the borough of Boston.

ELPHINSTONE.—January 13, at Bournemouth, the Lord Elphinstone, aged forty-one.

FLETCHER.—January 14, at 34, Bloomsbury-street, Bedford-square, Mary Ann, the beloved wife of William Fletcher.

ROBERTSON.—January 14, at 38, Lansdowne-crescent, Glasgow, the Rev. James Robertson, D.D., minister of Shamrock-street United Presbyterian Church, in the fifty-fifth year of his age, and twenty-eighth year of his ministry.

WALDRON.—January 14, at her residence, Fore-street, Wellington, Somerset, Johanna, relict of the late Henry Waldron, Esq., after a long and painful illness, in the seventy-sixth year of her age, deeply lamented.

KENNERLEY.—January 16, at her residence, Hastings, Miss Mary Kennerley, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Kennerley, Esq., of Gibson-square, Islington, aged sixty-one years.

MAIN.—January 16, at Champions Hall, Woodham Ferris, Essex, Ann, widow of the late Simon Main, aged sixty-seven years.

FIELD.—January 17, at 6, Bedford-place, Russell-square, in his sixty-first year, the Hon. William Field, Minister of the Executive Council of the Cape of Good Hope, Collector of Customs, Cape Town, and specially employed in England conducting emigration to that colony.

DEACON.—January 18, at Gascoyne-road, South Hackney, in his seventy-first year, Mr. Samuel Deacon, of 154, Leadenhall-street, City.

AMOS.—January 18, at King's Cliffe, Northamptonshire, at the house of the Rev. G. Amos, Independent minister, Letitia Jelley, the beloved sister of Mrs. Amos, aged thirty-eight. By her death the cause of Christ has lost a liberal supporter, and the poor a kind friend. Her end was peace.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

On Saturday the Money Market was flat, Consols closing at 91½ to 58½. On Monday the Market opened with heaviness, at a reduction of ½ per cent. A further fall of like amount soon occurred. This adverse movement was attributed chiefly to the effect of the operations which are being privately carried on by the Bank of England. In the afternoon a rally set in, and the funds closed with firmness at the best point of the day, and quite as high as on Saturday. The recovery was occasioned by the more satisfactory tenor of the financial news from America, which encourages a hope that the shipments of gold from this side will slacken.

To-day the Market has been very inactive, but in the afternoon an advance of ½ per cent. took place in the English Stock Market, Consols being 91½ 91½ for Money, and 91½ 91½ for Account. The New Threes and Reduced are 91½ 91½. The Five per Cent. Annuities, 108½; and Exchequer Bills, 1*l*. 1*s*.

India New Loan is 100½ to 100½; do. Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Enticed Paper, 100; and ditto Debentures, 95½. Bank Stock is 231 233.

Foreign Securities are moderately active, and prices are tolerably steady. Turkish Six per Cents. are 70 70½; do., New Loan, 55½ 56½; do., 100½ Bonds, 56. Spanish, 47½. Brazilian, 99½ 99½; do., Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 56½; and Mexican, 21½ 22.

On Monday, the British Railway Stock Market opened at a considerable fall, and subsequently exhibited an extraordinary degree of depression and agitation. The extreme fluctuation amounted to fully 2 per cent. in more than one instance. Midland and Lancashire and Yorkshire Stocks have again suffered chiefly, these descriptions having for some time past been purchased to a considerable amount on speculation and partly on borrowed money. The number of speculators who are found to have operated for a fall in Midland Stock—the highest priced of all—and who have now come forward as buyers, is so large as to occasion surprise. The closing quotations were the best of the day, and, as a rule, not greatly below those of Saturday. To-day a further slight improvement has taken place in prices. Caledonians have advanced to 95. Eastern Counties to 50½ 50½. Great Northern to 111 111½. Great Western to 70½ 70½. Lancashire and Yorkshire to 114½ 114½. Brighton to 117 and 117½. North Western to 98½ 99. Midland to 131½ and 132; and West Midlands to 45. In the Foreign and Colonial Markets prices have shown little variation. Dutch Rhenish realise 13. Grand Trunk of Canada have advanced to 21½ 22. and Great Western of Canada to 10½. East Indian are flat at 77½, and Great Indian Peninsula at 94½ 95.

Joint Stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares are in moderate request at about previous rates. Ottoman Bank have improved to 17½ 18; and Union of Australia have declined to 39 and 39½. Australian Agricultural Shares realise 32, and Peel River Land, 50.

The position of the Bank of France is still one of disquiet. Another drain on it is reported as having been partially met by an exchange of gold made in St. Petersburg to the amount of £1,200,000. It is now stated that, owing to arrivals of gold from Turkey and Italy, the position of the Bank during the past few days has experienced some improvement.

At the adjourned meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Whistler, Dawson, and King, colonial produce agents, who recently suspended, the statement of accounts, prepared by Mr. Lowell Price, the accountant, showed liabilities amounting to 18,411½, and assets 11,126½. After some discussion it was resolved to wind up the estate under a deed of inspection. Messrs. Francis Ede, Son, and Co., in the Levant trade, have stopped payment. The aggregate liabilities of the house, direct and indirect, are expected to reach 800,000. The difficulty is understood to have arisen mainly from the means of the firm being at this period of high rates of discount looked up to some extent in the local loans to the Turkish Government on the security of Customs' duties, which come in slowly. It is feared that other houses are likely to be involved. One firm, viz., Messrs. Leone, Rodocanachi, and Co., has been already compelled to suspend, with liabilities estimated at 70,000. The failure has also been announced of Messrs. Henry Smith and Son, railway contractors, of Springhill-works, Birmingham. The amount of liabilities is not stated, but according to some reports it is 20,000, with assets estimated at 8,000. Messrs. William Surridge and Son, provision merchants, of West Smithfield, have stopped payment, with liabilities estimated at 30,000, or 40,000.

Amongst the manufacturing trades of the United Kingdom the cotton interest, as appears from the accounts relating to the past week, is still the most active, and, all things considered, the most prosperous. Industry in this branch continues to be fully employed, although the business in the Manchester market has been below the average. Spinners and manufacturers are both looking with anxiety to the progress of affairs in America and to the continued rise in the cotton market. Notwithstanding the absence of demand for that country there is not much complaint from the woollen interest, but in other districts there is more evidence of slackness. The iron, hardware, hosiery, and silk trades are all more or less depressed. In Staffordshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, and other parts, there are more workpeople out of employment than for some time past. The severe weather, which now, happily, appears to be breaking, has also pressed painfully upon many out-of-door trades.

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, Jan. 16.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.
Notes issued .. £25,479,845
Government Debt £11,015,100
Other Securities .. 3,459,900
Gold Bullion .. 9,535,002
Silver Bullion .. 1,469,843

£25,479,845
£25,479,845
RANKING DEPARTMENT.
Proprietors' Capital £14,555,000
Reserve .. 3,335,181
Public Deposits .. 2,746,391
Other Deposits .. 14,433,956
Seven Day and other Bills .. 690,986

Jan. 17, 1861. £25,750,442
M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, Jan. 18, 1861.

BANKRUPT.

TREVETHAN, J., Lombard-street, cooper, January 27, February 28.
ROGERS, H. S., Strand, and Haverstock-hill, importer of foreign goods, January 31, March 1.
DRAY, H., Tonbridge, Kent, miller, January 31, March 1.
TYLER, J. J., Oxford, upholsterer, January 31, February 26.
GOULDING, W., Upwell, Norfolk, grocer, January 30, February 27.
CHEESMAN, C. T., Brighton, coal merchant, January 28, March 4.
LARMATH, T. H., Tunbridge-wells, bookseller, January 31, February 28.
JONES, T., Northampton, victualler, January 31, February 28.
JAQUEMOT, J. M. F., New Broad-street, silk merchant, January 29, February 28.

Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1861.

BANKRUPT.

RICHARDS, D. R., Chester, boot and shoe manufacturer.
ROBERTSON, C., Liverpool, baker and flour dealer.
RADCLIFFE, J., Dobson, Yorkshire, butcher.
PONTON, T. P., Wrexham, Denbighshire, grocer.
FLOOD, T., Gomersal, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturer.
ROGERS, J., Merthyr Tydvil, draper.
TOMKINS, T. G., 163, Strand, bookseller.
RISLEY, J., Lombard-street, City, dealer in shares.
WATSON, C., Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, grocer.
LANG, R., Forest Farm, near Scorton, Yorkshire, farmer.
ELLIOTT, W., Bedminster, Dorsetshire, grocer.

PRICHARD'S PILLS.—The strongest proof of the valuable qualities of these medicines is the high estimation in which they are held by those who have once tried them, and which is testified by the numerous letters daily received by the proprietor, containing the highest eulogiums of their beneficial and restorative effects. Both pills may be taken together if occasion requires; and for further particulars read carefully the directions which accompany each package.—Address, 65, Chancery-lane, London. May be had of all medicine vendors.—[Advertisement.]

WINTER DISEASES.—Affections of the lungs, chest, and throat become prevalent during the frosty and damp and foggy weather of the winter season. One of the best preventive and curative medicines against such attacks is Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, which, in cases of incipient or confirmed pulmonary consumption, chronic bronchitis, laryngitis, asthma, and other troublesome affections of the chest and throat, has been found most effective. Whilst the Pale or Yellow Oil is inactive and uncertain, the invariably beneficial effects of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil are always fully realised. The actual benefit derived from Dr. de Jongh's Oil is thus described by Mr. Cridland, an eminent surgeon: "I suffered from excessive irritation of the larynx, consequently I was greatly reduced in strength and appearance, and quite unable to attend to my professional duties. It occurred to me that Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, which I was frequently prescribing, would benefit my own case; and after taking it for a few days, its good effects commenced, and at the end of six weeks I regained my usual health and strength, and had entirely lost the laryngeal irritation, which was of a most harassing and fearfully distressing character. It is therefore with much pleasure I beg to add my testimony to the excellent results attendant on Dr. de Jongh's Oil."—[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—BE CAUTIONS.—It should be borne in mind that the surgeon who saves a limb, merits more than the most brilliant operator. How many limbs have Holloway's Ointment saved even after amputation had been decided on? Both in hospitals and private practice this soothing and healing ointment has reduced inflammation, checked suppuration and conducted the most desperate cases to a perfect cure. Persons afflicted with bad legs, erysipelas, tumours, &c., should resort at once to Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which will prove certain restoratives. The very first application of the ointment will lessen inflammation and diminish pain, till healthy action is induced by steady perseverance, and friction continued with the ointment establishes the cure.—[Advertisement.]

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Jan. 21.

The foreign supplies last week were—Wheat, 825 qrs from Nantes, 950 qrs from St. Louis, 1,994 qrs from New Orleans, 8,189 qrs from New York, 110 qrs from Danzig. Oats, 1,280 qrs from Prince Edward Island. Peas, 2,180 qrs from Danzig, 990 qrs from New York. Flour, 16,973 barrels from United States, 1,546 sacks from Dunkirk, 297 sacks from Bilbao. The quantity of English wheat offering in this morning's market was moderate. All good dry samples realised the full prices of last Monday; but the bulk, consisting of inferior damp qualities, was very difficult of disposal, and remained unsold at the close of the market; in foreign there was more doing, at fully last week's prices. Norfolk flour held at 42s to 43s, and little doing; American barrels went off steadily, without change in price. Barley fully as dear, but little doing. Beans and peas unaltered. The supply of oats was small, but dealers holding pretty good stocks, the trade was slow, and prices unaltered. Linseed and cakes saleable at full quotations.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. s.	Wheat	s. s.
Essex and Kent, Red	42 to 64	Dantzic	68 to 76
Ditto White	44 70	Konigsberg, Red	60 72
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red	66 70
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	66 70
Scotch	34 36	Danish and Holstein	62 65
Rye	30 32	East Friesland	60 62
Barley, English	32 34	Petersburg	54 58
Scotch	32 34	Riga and Archangel	52 56
Malt (pale)	64 70	Polish Odesa	52 56
Beans, maragan	38 50	Marianopol	56 60
Peas	—	Taganrog	—
Greens	—	Egyptian	42 44
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	56 63
Peas, White	44 46	Barley, Pomeranian	30 32
Grey	40 42	Konigsberg	—
Maple	40 42	Danish	32 34
Boilers	—	East Friesland	28 30
Tares (English new)	50 52	Egyptian	29 32
Foreign	—	Odesa	28 32
Oats (English new)	27 29	Boans—	
Flour, town made, per		Horse	36 42
Sack of 280 lbs	54 57	Pigeon	44 46
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	38 42
Baltic	56 60	Peas, White	44 46
Black Sea	56 60	Oats—	
Hempseed	30 34	Dutch	30 32
Canaryseed	50 60	Jahde	19 20
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		Danish	19 24
112 lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	22 25
German	—	Swedish	24 27
French	—	Petersburg	24 27
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 100 lbs.	—
Linseed Cakes, 120 lbs to 130 lbs		New York	30 34
Rape Cakes, 40 lbs to 50 lbs per ton		Spanish, per sack	—
Rape Seed 300 lbs to 350 lbs per 1st		Carawayseed, per cwt.	28 32

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis, are from 8½d to 9½d; household ditto, 6d to 8½d.

BUTHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Jan. 21.

There were no less than 450 Spanish oxen on offer in to-day's market, in good condition. The supply of other kinds of

foreign stock was limited. From our own grazing districts the receipt of beasts fresh up this morning were very moderate, but the general weight of the stock was a full average one. The prime Scotch, crosses, &c., sold steadily, at an advance on last week's prices of 2d per 8lbs, the top figure being 4s; other breeds were a dull inquiry, on former terms. From the Eastern districts, we received about 1,000 Scotch and short-horns; from the Northern districts 800 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 400 various breeds; from Scotland, 900 Scotch and crosses; and from Ireland, 120 oxen. The show of all kinds of sheep was very limited. On the whole there was an improved feeling in the mutton trade, at an advance in the currencies of Mondaylast of 2d. per 8lbs. The best Downs were worth 6s per 8lbs. The quality of the sheep was by no means prime. We were scantily supplied with both English and foreign calves; which commanded a steady inquiry at last week's currencies. There was only a moderate supply of pigs, and the trade was in a sluggish state, at last week's prices.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.			
Inf. coarse beasts	3	2	to	3	6	Pr. coarse woolled	4	10	to	5	8	
Second quality	3	8		4	2	Prime Southdown	5	10		6	0	
Prime large oxen	4	4		4	8	Lge. coarse calves	4	4		4	10	
Prime Scotch, &c.	4	10		5	0	Prime small		5	0		5	4
Coarse inf. sheep	3	8		4	0	Large hogs		4	0		4	6
Second quality	4	2		4	6	Neat sm. porkers	4	0		5	2	
Smoking calves, 18s to 22s. Quarter-oldstore pigs, 23s to 30s each.												

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Jan. 21.

Since our last report moderate supplies of meat have arrived, but the demand generally, owing to the amount of distress in the metropolis caused by the inclemency of the weather, rules heavy, as follows:—

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior beef	2	8	to	3	4	Small pork	4	4	to 4 10
Middling ditto	3	6		3	8	Inf. mutton	3	0	3 4
Prime large do.	3	8		3	10	Middling ditto	3	8	4 0
Do. small do.	4	0		4	2	Prime ditto	4	2	4 6
Large pork	3	8		4	2	Veal	4	0	4 6

PRODUCE MARKET, MINSING-LANE, Jan. 23.

TEA.—The market has been very steady, and late rates were supported.

SUGAR.—Only a moderate amount of business has been transacted in the better qualities, and previous rates are fully maintained. In the Refined Market the demand has been steady for dried goods.

COFFEE.—The market has continued inactive; prices, however, have been maintained for good and fine descriptions of plantation Ceylon. The stocks on hand, compared with those of the same period of last year, show a falling off of about 200 tons.

RICE.—A few parcels of East India, have been sold at about late quotations, but the market generally has continued very inactive.

SALTPEPER.—Inquiry has been rather inactive, and no sales of importance have been reported.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Jan. 19.—The supply of all kinds of winter greens begin to fall off, and prices for them are rising. Pine apples and grapes have not altered since our last report. Oranges still make their appearance, at about last week's rates. Shadocks may be had in quantity, and we also noticed some pretty specimens of American Lady apples, which realise 2s a doz. Good cobs may be had at from 1s to 1s 6d per lb. Broccoli, cabbage, and all kinds of greens are not sufficient for the demand. Excellent Endive is, however, furnished from Algiers. Asparagus and French beans may now be had, but prices are high. Cucumbers are scarce. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Chinese Primulas, Violets, Mignonette, Heaths, and Roses.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Jan. 21.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 2,623 firkins butter, and 3,763 bales bacon; and from foreign ports 14,347 casks butter, 13 bales bacon. In the Irish butter market during the last week the business transacted was to a fair extent; the finest mild sorts and low-priced descriptions were most in demand. Dutch declined to 110s, the quality not being good. The bacon market ruled very steady, and a fair business done; the market closed with a healthy appearance, at an advance of 1s. per cwt.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Jan. 21.—Since Monday last, owing to the intense frost, very few potatoes have come to hand coastwise or by railway. The demand is restricted; nevertheless, prices rule very high, as follows:—Scotch Regents, 165s to 180s; York flukes, 180s to 190s; Scotch, 140 to 170s; Ditto cups, 120s to 140s; Ditto rocks, 120s to 130s; other kinds, 100s to 125s per ton.

SEEDS, Monday, Jan. 21.—During the past week the trade for seeds of all descriptions has been very inactive, values remaining unchanged. This morning there was rather more inquiry for fine red seeds than of late, but without business passing. Canaryseed continues in small supply, and without demand. Values are very irregular.

HOPS, Monday, Jan. 21.—Our market during the past week has not materially altered. The inquiry has not been so active, but prices are firm, at the following currency:—Mid and East Kent, 100s, 160s, 240s; Weald of Kent, 60s, 140s, 200s; Sussex, 60s, 120s, 160s; Yearlings, 100s, 175s, 190s. The foreign imports into London last week were 100 bales from New York, and 181 from Ostend.

WOOL, Monday, Jan. 21.—There has been very little business doing in the wool market since our last report, both for home use and consumption; and, in some instances, prices have ruled in favour of buyers. The supply on offer is trifling, and the stocks in the manufacturing districts continue very limited. Most of the local markets still continue firm as to price.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—Saturday, Jan. 19.—The business doing in flax is to a fair average extent, and late rates are well maintained. Hemp, however, is a dull sale, on easier terms, clean Petersburg being quoted at 33s, and outshot at 33s per ton. Jute has been in improved request, at full quotations. Coir goods have changed hands steadily, at late rates.

OIL, Monday, Jan. 21.—Linseed oil is firm, at 28s to 28s 8d per cwt., on the spot. Rape has sold to a fair extent, on rather easier terms; foreign refined at 44s, and brown 40s to 4½d per cwt. In olive oil very little is passing, yet Gallipoli commands 61s 10s to 62s per tun. Palm and cocoon nut command but very little attention. Spermin oil is held at 105s; but common fish oils are extremely heavy. Turpentine has been in moderate request, at 30s to 31s per cwt for spirits.

COALS, Monday, Jan. 21.—Holywell 18s, North Hartlepool 17s 6d, Hartley 17s 3d, Walker 16s, Haswell Gas 16s, Tanfield 17s 6d.—Ships at market, 73; left from last day, Total 92. Market very heavy. Factors could not realise the sale of best coals at last day's rate.

TALLOW, Monday, Jan. 14.—A steady business is doing in P.Y.C., which is quoted at 60s per cwt on the spot, and prices are well supported. Rough fat is 3s 2½d. per 8lbs.

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Stock	Casks. 12039	Casks. 2189	Casks. 2685	Casks. 41235	Casks. 69230
Price of Yellow Candle	61s 9d	54s 6d	53s 3d	54s 6d	61s 0d
	to	to	to	to	to
Delivery last Week	62s 0d	54s 0d	54s 0d	54s 0d	61s 0d
Ditto from the 1st of June	1839	2702	2477	2316	1708
Arrived last Week	83247	75893	78300	50258	53741
Ditto from the 1st of June	237	871	431	1824	111
Price of Town Tallow	79428	87979	88410	85421	101477
	62s 6d	54s 9d	54s 0d	54s 0d	61s 0d

Advertisements.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
NEWLY-INVENTED APPLICATION OF
 PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER in the construction of
 Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY,
 SURGEON-DENTIST,
 9 LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE,
 SOLE INVENTOR AND PATENTEE.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the
 adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of
 CHEMICALLY-PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER,
 in lieu of the gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results
 of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most
 prominent features:—

All sharp edges are avoided; no spring wires, or fastenings
 are required; a greatly-increased freedom of suction is supplied;
 a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable; and a fit
 perfected with the most unerring accuracy, are secured, while,
 from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the
 greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or
 rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The solids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-
 prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of
 any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleas-
 antness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly
 provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

Teeth filled with gold, and Mr. Ephraim Mosely's Enamel
 Cement, the only stopping that will not become discoloured,
 particularly recommended for front teeth.

9, GROSVENOR-STREET (W.), LONDON;
 14, GAY-STREET, BATH; and
 10, ELDON-SQUARE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

TEETH!—MR. MAURICE'S MINERAL
TEETH AND FLEXIBLE GUMS are universally recog-
 nized as being superior to any other Artificial Teeth in Europe
 for their wonderful imitation, beauty, durability, use, as well
 as economy. No Springs, nor any painful operation whatever
 required. From 6s. per Tooth; or 2l. 10s. an Upper or
 Lower Set.

Mr. MAURICE, Surgeon-Dentist, 316, Regent-street, oppo-
 site the Polytechnic.

SEWING MACHINES.—Dress and Mantle
 Makers, Drapers, and Families, are informed that W. F.
 THOMAS and CO., the original PATENTEES, have con-
 structed a NEW MACHINE especially for their use. The
 stitching produced (alike on both sides of the material), is the
 same as that made by the more expensive machines manu-
 factured by W. F. Thomas and Co., and of which so large a
 number has been sold within the last few years. Price com-
 plete, 10l.

The Machines may be seen at 66, Newgate-street, London;
 131, Market-street, Manchester; and 64, Union-passage, New
 street, Birmingham.

**CHIMNEY-PIECES, TOMBS, MONU-
 MENTS, FOUNTAINS, &c.**—EDWARDES BROTHERS and
 BURKE, 17, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London, W., beg
 to inform the nobility and gentry that they manufacture at
 their own establishments, in Italy and Belgium, as well as at
 the above address, every description of marble work, at the
 lowest possible prices. Their galleries contain specimens of all
 foreign and British marble quarried, in chimney pieces, from
 25s. to 300 guineas each; monuments and tablets, from 5l.;
 head and foot stones, from 30s. each.—Sole agents to the
 Invercargill Granite Company.

COALS.—Best Sunderland, 34s., Newcastle or
 Hartlepool, 32s.; best SKKstone, 28s.; Coke, per chal-
 dron, 18s.

B. HIBBERDINE, Sussex and Union-wharfs, Regent's-park;
 Chief Offices: 169 and 266, Tottenham-court-road.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—The most unique
 present is RIMMEL'S GUINEA MAGIC VINE, each
 grape of which is a bottle of scent. On show, with the
 guinea Christmas tree and 1,000 other elegant novelties, from
 6d. upwards, at Rimmel's, perfumer to her Majesty, 96,
 Strand, 24, Cornhill, and Crystal Palace, and at Paris.

CAUTION.—LAZENBY'S HARVEY'S
 SAUCE, manufactured from the late Elizabeth Lazenby's
 Original Receipt, bears the name and signature of her grand-
 son, Charles Lazenby, on the front and back labels and wrap-
 pers, and not any third label on the necks of the bottles.

Sold by respectable Sauce Dealers throughout the Kingdom;
 and Wholesale at the Manufactory, 160, Upper Thames-
 street, E.C.

HEALTH and HAPPINESS for the
NERVOUS and DEBILITATED.—The proprietors of
 the Birmingham Institute of Anatomy desire to make known
 an infallible means of self-cure for the nervous, debilitated,
 &c., and will forward the same gratuitously on receipt of a
 stamped directed envelope.

Address "To the Secretary, Institute of Anatomy, Bir-
 mingham."

A GENTLEMAN, having been afflicted with
 NERVOUSNESS and General Debility to a distressing
 extent, has been perfectly restored to sound health. He would
 be glad to COMMUNICATE the MEANS of RESTORATION
 to any sufferer on receipt of a stamped directed envelope, ad-
 dressed to W. W., Esq., 1, Ebenezer-terrace, Plumstead-
 common, Kent.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
 USED in the ROYAL LAUNDRY.

The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is
 EXCLUSIVELY USED in the ROYAL LAUNDRY
 and her Majesty's Laundry says, that although she has tried
 Wheaten, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none
 of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is

THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
 Wetherpoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

THE GREAT DOMESTIC REVOLUTION!!!

HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP
 POWDER,

For Washing without Rubbing, has created an entire change
 and thorough revolution in the management of the "family
 wash;" and there are no reasons why the old, slovenly and
 disgusting process should be retained—a process so un-English,
 unscientific, and barbarous, as to be considered
 a great national disgrace! Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder
 saves time, trouble, money, fringes, soap, "tongue and temper,"
 and entirely abolishes the "female slavery" of the tub, and
 the present domestic-happiness-destroying practice of washing.
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